

QUEBEC: THE DEBATE ON BORDERS

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

MAY 30, 1994 \$3.50

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
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44 GUEST COLUMN: BOB LEVIN

FORWORTHY: (clockwise from top) Charles G. Gordon, Peter C. Newman, Margaret, Wyatt Earp, Lesar, the Rolling Stones, Pink Floyd and Crosby, Stills and Nash.

Betting on casinos

26 From coast to coast, cash-strapped Canadian governments are gambling on blackjack, roulette and slot machines to help bail them out. The casino industry's latest incursion, into the boom-and-bust industrial city of Windsor, Ont., prompted much fanfare and optimism, but also raised concerns about the social and economic costs of gambling.



The Quebec border debate

10 Federal Indian Affairs Minister Ronald Iveson and several premiers waded into the debate over the impact of Quebec separatism, with some suggesting that the rest of Canada could lay claim to a large chunk of the province.

Remembering Jackie

38 In characteristic style, she kept the gravity of her illness a secret. Former first lady Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, who succumbed to cancer last week at 64, was one of the world's most enigmatic celebrities, a paragon of style and courage, yet a staple of the tabloids and the paparazzi around the world.



A photograph of three men on a boat, smiling and holding a large, speckled salmon. The man on the left is wearing a blue and white plaid shirt, the man in the middle is wearing a white shirt and a white cap, and the man on the right is wearing a dark jacket. The background shows a blue sky and part of the boat's structure.

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OPENING NOTES



Dinosaur soup

After months of footsie, the *Raptors* group went to Toronto to meet its basketball team, have announced the second season. The Raptors, that is, of course, opens a lot of new possibilities. That those few who have not seen the movie might wonder what a raptor is and look it up in the dictionary. And they might be surprised to learn that, according to *The Oxford English Dictionary*, a raptor is a bird of prey, not a dinosaur at all. Texas spokesman Tom Maykelovich concedes "the dictionary definition is that, he says, 'the raptorbird definition has started to fall a little major to the dinosaurs, because the first raptors were only discovered in the early to mid 1970s.' Fine, but what about [Toronto's] *True North* International Dictionary, which says raptor since 1991 'and that fact alone?' That's a going to get paleontologists and paleo linguists, right? We haven't even focused in on that yet," replies Maykelovich. "This is a dinosaur plan and simple."

Well, not that simple. The Raptors' intro is actually a creative exercise—and trademark registered of course—by the team. It is called a glaburaptor. "Glau, Latin for ball, and raptor Latin for raptor, so it's a glaburaptor," explains Maykelovich. "On the serious side, the object of the rip-off was the volleyball and the basketball was the computer. So we're raptors—we're raptors, that our glaburaptor is a hybrid creature of the volleyball and the computer." If "Glau" will perform on the court when the Raptors debut next year at any time, it's a sure thing is clear. Some guys know their dinosaurs.

WORD FOR WORD

Terror over Germany

When their 1985 CBC documentary *The Volcano and the Hammer* alleged that PCP bombers participated in terror raids during the Second World War, *the authors* *John and Terence McKenna* came under attack from everyone. That is a true story.

But in a more relevant book, *The Crucible of War 1939-1945: The Official History of the Royal Canadian Air Force*, Volume II, published by the University of Toronto Press and the department of national defence, historians



Terence (left) and Brian McKenna

Donald Greenham, Stephen J. Harris, William C. Johnston and William G. J. Rasmussen are to re-examine the 1985 CBC documentary. According to 600,000 Canadian readers, the book contradicts claims that the Allies' air support was of strategic military or industrial value. *Excerpt.*

On 17 February 1945 a war correspondent at Eisenhower's headquarters had put out a story explaining that the Allied air attack had finally decided to adopt deliberate terror bombing of German population centres as a rational response to learning Hitler's doom. Given the purpose of Thunderbolt [British Bomber Corps

man's plan to bomb German cities], this was basically laudatory reporting. However, on 28 March, Winston Churchill used similar language to deny Thunderbolt of which he had recently and wholeheartedly approved. "It seems to me,"

he told his chiefs of staff, that the moment has come when the question of bombing of German cities simply for the sake of increasing the terror, although under pressure, should be reviewed.... I feel that the time for more general consideration upon military objectives rather than on more acts of terror and wanton destruction."

That comment came just six days after a daylight raid that had precisely illustrated his profound anxiety. The target listed was Berlin. Near 437 and 428 Squadrons had been told. Although

there were still losses at the moment, along with a bomb, implement factory and sugar refinery, the main target was in the centre of the built-up areas, including the Reich Chancellery. On 498, just over 120000 bombs from the 1000000-ton 'Fat Man' had been used. It was a disaster, according to German police records, including the town hall and cathedral, 1,000 were killed, and 40,000 left homeless.

Honorable mentions

Every year, Canadian universities recognize prominent citizens' contributions to the betterment of society by naming them honorary doctorates. The award is a series of 10-minute speeches at universities across Canada.

George Browning, poet and author of more than 50 books, including *Flowing Water*, the story of explorer George Vancouver (The University of British Columbia).

John Polanyi, 1965 Nobel Prize winner and professor of chemistry at the University of Toronto (The University of Calgary).

Roscoe Knicker, 100-year-old Canadian documentary filmmaker (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg).

Nelle Courtenay, 100-year-old premier of the Northwest Territories, Labrador University, Thunder Bay, Ont.

Michael Smith, 1992 Nobel Prize winner for his work on synthetic genes, and professor of



Polanyi: another honourable go with the Nobel

chemistry at the University of British Columbia (York University, Toronto).

Louise Stenness, singer and teacher, was the first director of the Opera de Québec, Ont. (St. John's University, Montreal).

Blair Wayne, former mayor of Saint John and Progressive Conservative member of Parliament (University of New Brunswick, Saint John campus).

PASSAGES

IN TREATMENT: FUTURE NATION-BUILDING *Jennifer Capriati*, 16, is a private drug rehabilitation clinic after being arrested for possession of marijuana in Miami. The troubled Capriati, who has won several competitive tennis titles since she lost in the first round of the U.S. Open last August, also received a citation in December for shoplifting in Tampa, Fla. In 1995, she missed the women's tour at age 13 and became a millionaire. That same year, she became the youngest person to win a match at Wimbledon.



and reach the semifinals of the French Open. But her greatest achievement, she has said, was winning a gold medal at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics. Capriati's drug arrest, in a Court Gables, Fla., motel, led to the cancellation of her major sponsorship contracts, some worth millions of dollars annually.

SENTENCED: Singer *Clay A. McKee*, 26, of the teen-pop duo *Kaniford*, was on parole in jail after pleading guilty to drunk driving causing bodily harm, by a provincial court judge in Seattle, Wash. McKee was also banned from driving for six years and sentenced to undergo treatment for alcoholism.

DISCOVERED: A 30-year-old manuscript by popular children's author *Dr. Seuss* (*Theodor Geisel*), who died in 1991 at age 87, by his wife in the authors of a drama in her *La Jolla, Calif., home*. Called *Dead-Head Nigger* and to be published this winter, the work is credited by *Dr. Seuss*'s most famous characters, *The Cat in the Hat*.

CANCELLED: The upcoming TV series *Ten*, starring *Tina Turner* 58, just four days after his wife, *Monica Arnold*, 41—whose own series *Monica* in a major fall—ended its divorce for the second time in less than a month by the *Los Angeles* and *New York City*.

SUNSHINE MOVIE: *Shogun*, the German Ocean Federation for \$12 million in lost elements since she was stabbed in the shoulder during an April 1993, Hamburg terrorism. Series, who has played since the attack, although the Federation failed to provide adequate security.

DIED: Multinational *Thomas Fuller*, 85, founder of one of Canada's most successful construction firms of home builders, in Ottawa.

DIED: In 1940s radio hit and popular 1970s TV parodies *Woody Herman*, 74, of lung cancer, in New York City.

An unpopular career move

After spending much of the past two decades working about 1000 hours a week at Montreal's *La Presse*, Charles David opted for a more active role last week. But at a meeting with his former employer, he was told that he would go to live in a small military-style government, the 50-year-old journalist was to be placed in his new job. "I've never come back to this newspaper," he will be transferred out of the editorial staff, "and I will be leaving the editorial staff," stated Claude Masson, assistant publisher of *La Presse*. Colleagues around the paper from *La Presse* have said, "I've never been working for *La Presse* since 1971. As a result, he was granted a six-month leave of absence. But if he is not back by then, his job is gone, Masson says. Reaction among Montreal's *La Presse* community was scathing. "He's not a journalist," said Jean-Benoît Arsenault, but we never expected that he would go to live in a small military-style government, the 50-year-old journalist was to be placed in his new job. "I've never come back to this newspaper," he will be transferred out of the editorial staff, "and I will be leaving the editorial staff," stated Claude Masson, assistant publisher of *La Presse*. Colleagues around the paper from *La Presse* have said, "I've never been working for *La Presse* since 1971. As a result, he was granted a six-month leave of absence. But if he is not back by then, his job is gone, Masson says.

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *The First Wives Club*, Fannie Fluk (1)
2. *The House of the Living Dead*, John Grisham (2)
3. *The Christmas Promise*, James Patterson (3)
4. *Remember Me*, Mary Higgins Clark (4)
5. *It's in the Blood*, John Grisham (5)
6. *The Golden Rules of Marriage*, Robert Heller (6)
7. *Life After Death*, Stephen King (7)
8. *Knock Out*, John Grisham (8)
9. *The Temple Book*, Terry Hayes (9)
10. *The Watson Review*, A. J. Ayer (10)

() Fiction best-seller

NONFICTION

1. *In the Kitchen with David*, David Heller (1)
2. *The Canadian's Guide to the World*, John Grisham (2)
3. *What We Do*, David Heller (3)
4. *Remember Me*, Mary Higgins Clark (4)
5. *The Perfection of the Morning*, John Grisham (5)
6. *First Things First*, John Grisham (6)
7. *Knock Out*, John Grisham (7)
8. *Knock Out*, John Grisham (8)
9. *Knock Out*, John Grisham (9)
10. *Knock Out*, John Grisham (10)

Compiled by Bruce Eichen

POP MOVIES		GROSS	
The weekend Canada, ranked according to box-office receipts during the seven days that ended on May 19 (in brackets: number of screens/theatres showing)			
1. <i>The Crow</i> (R)	1,168,000	6. 3 <i>My Big Fat Greek Wedding</i> (R)	251,200
2. <i>When a Man Loves a Woman</i> (TV-14)	698,000	7. <i>My Escape</i> (TV-14)	211,100
3. <i>Four Weddings and a Funeral</i> (R)	244,000	8. <i>Remember Me</i> (R)	208,000
4. <i>With Friends</i> (TV-14)	205,000	9. <i>Remember Me</i> (R)	204,400
5. <i>Clear Skies</i> (TV-14)	204,700	10. <i>Bad Girls</i> (R)	201,000

COMPILATION BY BRUCE EICHEN



Could this be your dog?

A new breakthrough, **Rudko Fence**, creates a hidden barrier to keep your dog in your yard and out of trouble. Finally, you can protect your dog from traffic and other dangerous situations without locking him in a pen.

By Charles Gordon

A dog comes here the same place. Or even here that's just to give them a dog. The dog is here and the dog is here. On the other hand there is a very good reason for this.

It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior.

We wash our cages. Yes, there is a dog here. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior.

A hidden barrier that only your dog knows is there...

- No more ugly, expensive fences
- No more unsightly enclosures
- No more rusted fence lines
- No more broken-out trash cans
- No more complaining neighbors
- No more worrying about your dog's safety or protection



Rudko Fence creates a hidden barrier around your yard that only your dog knows.

A hidden barrier. Rudko Fence acts as a hidden barrier that only your dog knows is there. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior.

Easy training. It's spending your dog's time in a yard that only your dog knows is there. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

A special three-part physical system is installed in and under a dog's yard that only your dog knows is there. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior.

You can train as long as you want and the same system is built in and out of your dog's yard.

Affordable fence. The maintenance-free design, low-cost materials, and ease of installation make Rudko Fence a great choice for your dog's yard.

Rudko Fence. The Rudko Fence system includes a hidden barrier that only your dog knows is there. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior.

Quietly and invisibly. Rudko Fence will work with any dog in any yard. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior.

Quick installation. With Rudko Fence, you can install your dog's yard in just a few hours. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior.

Your Pet's Best Friend. Rudko Fence is a great product that will keep your dog safe and healthy. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior.

Special offer. Rudko Fence is a great product that will keep your dog safe and healthy. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior.

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ANOTHER VIEW



A new panacea: just say So what?

BY CHARLES GORDON

Canadians need a new national philosophy to help them overcome the prevailing nihilist philosophy by which the politics of disagreement, the replacement philosophy, the philosophy of indifference, can best be expressed in the following two words:

So what?
So what is an appropriate approach to take in the many small things that bug us on a daily basis? It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior. It's not just the old-fashioned way to control a dog's behavior.

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Think of all the energy we can save by not getting involved. Think of all the peace of mind we can preserve by not being outraged.

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BORDER CLASH

At Windsor, the old Mason settlement on the northern outskirts of Quebec City, the atmosphere was a little somber. Thirty of Quebec's native chiefs were assembled for a very private meeting last week with federal Indian Affairs Minister Ron Lewis. "There were a lot of frustrated Indians there," Jerry Peltier, chief of the Miikwuk band at Kanehsatà:io near Montreal, later admitted. "We were not very quiet." Upset by the looming prospect of three interlocking the chiefs, representing 10 of the province's 11 aboriginal nations, would not even. But even they were unopposed for the crowd they eventually received, in a hall told the native leaders to be unceremonious they were free to remain in Canada or Quebec separately. More to the point, he indicated that he saw no good reason why they could not take their ancestral lands—roughly two-thirds of Quebec's present territory—with them, calling into question the integrity of the province's borders.

Lewis' forthright declaration, presented as gentle, the following day, ignited a fire storm that quickly swept across Canada, inside

The war of words over Quebec's territory heralds a nasty fight over Canada's future

The fight was quickly joined. While Lewis was busy on one side of the country offering Ottawa's unqualified support to the province with Quebec's separatists, Harcourt was bluntly warning those same separatist forces to expect Western Canada's "intense anger"—as well as searing economic and political backlash—should they succeed in splitting the nation. "Separatism weighed in with a muddy-bellows war-bellows thwack that was swirling the world with anger

as being "phony as a 93 bill" with their claims that separatism could be achieved without subsequent pairs of enormous disputes. In Quebec, separatist leaders replied in kind. Denying the young federalist claims as nothing more than "empty threats," Peltier declared in the Quebec National Assembly: "You cannot threaten economic reprisals against us. Never again will we put ourselves at the hands of those we are negotiating with." Caught squarely in the middle of the escalating rhetoric was Prime Minister Jean Chretien, whose low-key strategy towards Quebec's political future was outmaneuvered not only by his own Indian Affairs minister but also by the warlike pronouncements of the premiers.

No single issue in the coming fight is as explosive as Quebec's borders. It is a matter that strikes a deep psychological chord with most Quebecers. And for that very reason it is central to the separatist program, a "natural obligation" as Bloc Quebecois leader Lucien Bouchard, with characteristic media drama, played it last week in Paris. Both Bouchard and Peltier see Canadian law as territorial law and a host of legal experts to defend the integrity of Quebec's current borders—which include vast northern territories granted to the province by the federal government after it entered Confederation in 1867. "The situation is totally clear," Peltier claimed last week. "Working in international law supports those who imagine having a right to become or to parcel out half in the event Quebec becomes a sovereign country. When Quebec becomes a sovereign nation it will be within the greatest boundaries."



Bouchard (right) with Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon, discusses the debate over Quebec's future strikes a deep psychological chord

territorial law and a host of legal experts to defend the integrity of Quebec's current borders—which include vast northern territories granted to the province by the federal government after it entered Confederation in 1867. "The situation is totally clear," Peltier claimed last week. "Working in international law supports those who imagine having a right to become or to parcel out half in the event Quebec becomes a sovereign country. When Quebec becomes a sovereign nation it will be within the greatest boundaries."

The vast majority of Quebec's 120,000 native people do not agree. Nor does Lewis, who is pushing from his remote last week. "The fact is that we are not pieces of land to be sold to the separatists to move around as they wished," Mulroney told Peltier recently. "When Chief Ronald Sook agreed with Peltier's intentions, 'When we asked him if this was going to be a yet one more white man's war,' Sook countered, 'The president that he was prepared to repeat the same guarantees in public: something that Mulroney and his crowd never had the guts to do.'"

The very next day Lewis lived up to his word. "The natives are really frightened and they want to remain part of Canada," the premier announced as he headed into a two-day federal-provincial summit on native self-government in Quebec City. "The separatists say they have a right to decide, then why don't the aboriginal people who have been here 20 times as long have the same right?"

Lewis's remarks came on the heels of a similar hard-edged declaration from B.C. Premier Harcourt. And like Lewis, Harcourt raised the delicate subject of Quebec's boundaries, claiming that British Columbia would question an independent Quebec's claim to the resource-rich northern territories where the majority of its native people live.

The reaction from Quebec was instant, noisy and equally explosive. Peltier accused both the federal government and Harcourt of using natives in pawns in the struggle against separatism. "As the sovereignty of Quebec becomes more probable, people are getting angry," he charged. "The got to say no to all of your hollows, but absolutely no legal or constitutional basis. And therefore as an interim agreement, keep your shut up."

The silence went unbroken, in rapid succession, a widening circle of political leaders were drawn into the debate. Saskatchewan Premier Romanow claimed that Peltier and Bouchard were promoting a "vote job" on Quebec's people, creating the illusion that the issue to independence "would be a voteable and easy with some kind of economic assistance with Canada otherwise." From Paris, where he was returning, French leader, Bouchard shot back. "Now we know what they think of us. We know now the main are falling down." Back in Quebec, Premier Duceppe's Japanese was reluctantly dragged in, forced into the uncomfortable

position of siding with the separatists as asserting that decisions about the province's future would be made "in Quebec by Quebecers." Finally, even Chretien had to shudder the stated stance he had previously argued to maintain. He described the remarks by Harcourt, Romanow and Lewis as "normal" in light of Bouchard's recent travels to sell separatism. "Mr. Bouchard is moving around the country promoting these debates," the Prime Minister asserted. "He's bound to have some reaction."

While Chretien refused to criticize his link to the separatist cause, advisers in the Prime Minister's Office took pains to privately indicate that Lewis's blunt comments did not reflect a new and more exclusive federal strategy towards the prospect of Quebec's independence. "He most certainly was not speaking on the Prime Minister's behalf and certainly not as the Prime Minister's prime knowledge," said a Chretien aide. Lewis's declaration likely came as no surprise to Chretien. In his 1995 autobiography, *Struggle for the Heart*, the Prime Minister recalled that while selecting leadership support for him in the early 1980s, Lewis "on several occasions got so excited talking to the press that I had to cool him down." As one of Chretien's close political allies, Lewis will likely be reprimanded, but not too severely. "We respect this as a conflict, more than a lefty having in our second strategy," said the Chretien aide. "However, it will be more difficult to con-

WHERE THEY STAND

Several English Canadian premiers walked into the debate over Quebec separatism last week. Here's what they said, and don't say.

Michael Harcourt, British Columbia: "If they [Quebec] decided to separate, we wouldn't be the best of friends, we'd be the worst of enemies. The anger that would be felt by British Columbians... would be immense."

Ralph Klein, Alberta: "I could create some problems for ourselves if we start to make threats and a lot of noise."

Ray Romanow, Saskatchewan: "The notion that sovereignty can be obtained by a private discussion is pipe-dreaming."

Gary Filmon, Manitoba: "I don't want to do anything that would fuel separatism."

Bob Rae, Ontario: On a brief mission to Asia and unavailable for comment. His aide in the past that Quebec (Quebecois leader Lucien Bouchard) "wants to let everybody" by claiming that separatism could be relatively painless.

Francois Mulcairn, New Brunswick: "We have to demonstrate a firmness, but also our love and our caring desire, that Quebec remains part of the Canadian family."

John Sweeney, Nova Scotia: No position, though his office said he is "saddened" by talk of separation.

Catherine Callbeck, Prince Edward Island: No public position.

Clyde Wells, Newfoundland: No public position.



Canada NOTES

A narrow victory for gays

When Ontario Attorney General Merton Bevilacqua announced on May 18 that the province's NDP government intended to go ahead with legislation enshrining full recognition of homosexual relationships, the assembly erupted in a storm of protest. "The jewel is in my crown," Bevilacqua said. "But last week, the assembly got a foretaste of the better debate that is to come."

It would mean a fundamental change to the definition of a family. Declared McGold, "This bill goes beyond what the people of Ontario are prepared to accept, and it goes beyond what I personally prepared to accept." Conservative Leader Mike Harris said he did not want to waste time debating the matter. "We're tired of being asked if we are for or against things we shouldn't even be talking about when the majority is in the stack," he said.

All that swung it was that Bevilacqua did not have the 65 votes she will need when the bill is put to a final vote, in which all members will be free to vote according to their conscience. Still, Bevilacqua expressed confidence that she can carry the day. "Our government respects this issue as one of fundamental human rights," Bevilacqua said. "I hope the narrow victory of this bill is a narrow victory. The time to end discrimination is now."



Bevilacqua: "Discrimination"

several campaigns to discourage racism—and particularly teenage girls—in that analogy. "We know exactly what causes lung cancer and that's smoking," said Minister Selts of the Canadian Council on Smoking and Health. "It should become a much prior issue in the case of homosexuality."

A damning report

The British Columbia government introduced strengthened child welfare laws after an external report provided a damning account of how the system had failed Matthew Woodcock, a five-year-old Vancouver boy who was smothered to death by his mother in July, 1993. The report said the social services agency had received 26 complaints of suspected physical abuse about Matthew, but did nothing to remove the boy from his home. Matthew had arrived dead at the hospital with a face crisscrossed with scars and a liver torn in two. His body was covered in bruises, his teeth had huge burns and he weighed only 36 pounds. The new laws expanded the definitions of abuse and gave social workers wider authority to protect children in danger.

PAYING THE PRICE

Federal Health Minister Duane Mearns made good on her threats to punish British Columbia by withholding \$17.75 million from the \$82 million that Ontario transfers to the province mainly for health and education services. The transfer cut reflects the amount extra-billed last month by B.C. doctors who have opted out of Medicare. B.C. Premier Michael Harcourt said that the province may legislate to end the extra billing.

LAUNCHING AN APPEAL

Provincial Justice Minister Allan Rock announced that his department will ask the Supreme Court of Canada this week for an immediate stay of a May 3 Federal Court of Appeal ruling that said those receiving child support payments—mostly women—will not have to pay income tax on them. Rock said the ruling had created chaos, with many men ceasing their payments be reduced now that their former partners do not have to pay tax. He added that Ottawa intends to spend up efforts to create new guidelines for child support.

LABOR AND THE NDP

Delegates to the biennial convention of the Canadian Labour Congress in Toronto, convened by the wage-instraint policies of three NDP provincial governments, voted in favor of a two-year internal review of the relationship between labor and the party. Bob White, who was elected to a second term as president of the congress, argued that labor should try to strengthen its voice within the NDP rather than punish the party for its perceived sins.

DIRECTLY TO TRIAL

The Nova Scotia Crown announced it will go directly to trial against the former owner and managers of the Windsor coal mine without a preliminary hearing. Former mine manager Gerald Phillips, former underground manager Roger Perry and Gungah Inc., owner of the mine, are all charged with one count each of manslaughter and criminal negligence in the deaths of 20 miners in an explosion at the mine in Plymouth, N.S., on May 8, 1992.

PRESERVING A LEGACY

The heirs of Lucy Maud Montgomery reached an agreement with the Prince Edward Island government that ended a seven-year battle over who owns the rights to Anne of Green Gables merchandise. A licensing authority made up of representatives of the province and the heirs will control which Anne products can be made and sold in North America.



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The deadliest cancer

A new study produced that, for the first time, more Canadian women will die this year of lung cancer than of breast cancer. The report, distributed by the Canadian Cancer Society, said that lung cancer is expected to kill 5,000 women in 1994, compared with the 4,800 who will die from breast cancer. According to figures compiled by several other agencies, the death rate from lung cancer for women has almost tripled over the last 30 years. Noting that 90 per cent of lung cancer cases are caused by smoking, the report called for "the very steep rise in lung cancer deaths among women over the last two decades has been a tragic testimony to the consequences of a cancer-causing by women in decades past."

The report also indicated that lung cancer remains the most common preventable cause of death among women. It said that the death rate for men has increased to 11,000 this year. But death rates for men have stabilized while those for women continue to rise. That trend is prompting cancer specialists to call for a re-



Police officer guarding suspects in central Moscow. (AP/Wide World)

WORLD

MOB RULE

Extortion has become a way of life in the new Russia

In 1993, Sergei Shirovikh finally gave up to the mobsters who were demanding a \$200,000 payment. The operator of several food outlets and a distillery in Zaretsk, 100 km southeast of Moscow, Shirovikh knew only too well that refusing to pay for protection money could cost him his life. Said Shirovikh: "Of course, I just gave up."

Searchlight is not the only person reluctantly keeping his company. Extortion has become a way of life in Moscow and other cities. And his problems did not end after he started paying off the thugs. Because many of the mobsters' constant demands, the 35-year-old businessman told his story to the police—only to learn that there was not enough evidence to lay charges against the extortionists. Not long af-

ter, events took a violent turn. According to Shirovikh, seven armed men knocked him over his Zaretsk home on May 1. In the ensuing struggle, Shirovikh says, he wound a bullet hole into one of the mobsters. When another mobster fired at him with a



ASSIGNMENT

MALACOLM GRAY IN MOSCOW

pistol, he shot back, killing the man. Now a member of the Russian legislature, Shirovikh insists that he acted in self-defense—and to date, police and his parliamentary colleagues have accepted his account of the

confrontation. In the meantime, he says, due to his use as he sends the outcome of the police investigation. Said Shirovikh: "My friends are guarding the special gangsters."

Criminals, seemingly, are everywhere. They have even extended their power and influence from the back streets to government offices, using a combination of threats, vio-

lence and payoffs to officials. By some accounts, the ranks of the Russia's new mob include some 300 highly disciplined crime syndicates and as many as 3,000 less formal groups. And not all of their victims live in Russia's highly paid Russia, either who work abroad, including several National Hockey League stars, have also been targeted for extortion. Battered by the ubiquitous rackets they have collected at home, Russian collectors are profiting everything from auctions

to stolen components for nuclear weapons. Concluded a recent report by the Moscow-based Analytic Center for Socio-economic Policy, a government-funded think tank: "In Western Europe and the U.S.A., organized crime controls only rarely criminal spheres such as prostitution, drugs and gambling. In Russia, organized crime controls everything."

The center's director, Evgeny Filipov, sketches a bleak picture of Russian crime. He says that 80 per cent of stores, restaurants and other companies in Russia's emerging private sector pay protection money to mobsters—in some cases, as much as 30 per cent of their revenues. Filipov's estimates suggest that the 150 most powerful groups would effectively control over a combined 60,000 private and state-owned companies, including most of the country's 2,000 commercial banks. According to Western intelligence agencies, Russia's gangsters have also helped Colombian drug barons set up cocaine distribution networks linking South America and Eastern Europe. From the other direction, the groups transport opium and heroin from Afghanistan and Central Asia to the West.

At a time when overwhelmed Russian police are hard-pressed to cope with a steep rise in burglaries, car thefts and other property offences, violent crimes have also increased dramatically. The number of reported murders across Russia jumped from 13,843 in 1989 to 20,213 last year—a homicide rate of 26 per 100,000 people, one of the world's highest. (Canada's murder rate in 1992 was 3.1 per 100,000; New York City's was 27.) Multi-billion dollar kidnappings have become especially popular—accounting for a reported 250 deaths last year, two-and-a-half times as many as in 1990.

Not surprisingly, opinion polls suggest that crime is second only to corruption as the chief preoccupation of Russians. Under cover stories, newspapers and other types of crime that affect major Western cities were relatively rare in Moscow. Now, most of the city's elite hotel residents are worried about their personal safety, afraid that they will be injured or killed by street gangs or robbers. To some Russian businessmen, in fact, doing a simple tax return is more efficient way of solving a problem, said Interior Minister Viktor Yusha. "Violence is increasingly becoming a ratchet to most people, as administrative, ethical and a means to control or remove businessmen."

Adding to the public's frustration is a more traditional Russian problem: official corruption. These days, that can range anywhere from police shakedown of motorists—typically, an officer might overlook a minor traffic violation in return for a \$10 bribe—to a corrupt judge buying off a highly placed government official. Earlier this year, a group of economists viciously blamed Russian President Boris Yeltsin that if he failed to make crime-fighting his government's top priority, direct

charities would turn in increasing numbers to fighting drug cartels such as ultra-nationalist leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. Among Zhirinovskiy's pet solutions for restoring law and order: the introduction of summary conviction for high-level mobsters.

High-mobility Russian law enforcement is vulnerable to mob pressure. The leader of the Russian Ice Hockey Federation, Vladimir Petukh, acknowledged at the World Hockey Championships in Italy this month that crime was a problem faced by many of his players. In March, Shukle Steles ruled against Alexander Medvedyev explained to police that a fellow mobster, Sergei Fomichov, who had helped him defect five years earlier, had threatened to shoot or stab him if he did not



Medvedyev: the NHL star says he was the victim of a shakedown

been over \$150,000 in protection money. Fomichov, who stated that he was only trying to "borrow" money from the hockey star (pleaded guilty in Belarus last month to a reduced charge of harassing him) is due to be sentenced this week.

Unlike Medvedyev, most NHL players from the former Soviet countries refuse to talk openly about the problem, although even about the record that they have paid protection money to discourage sticks against their relatives back home. For their part, officials of the NHL Players Association say that there is little they can do because, as they see it, there is no credible law enforcement in Russia. "There is no order over there right now," announced Bob Goodenow (last Moscow's last work). "And until there is, there is no way that we can exert any influence to stop the thugs."

One target that often nightmares possibilities for criminal power and profits is the former

Soviet nuclear arsenal. In 1991, Gromovskiy, then Wilson, often documented the month's shocking discovery when he secretly arrived and with Soviet soldiers stationed near Brest to buy a nuclear warhead for \$200,000. The plan failed—but only because Soviet authorities abruptly sent new law enforcement weapons from Germany when an obsolete cargo ship erupted in Moscow in August of last year. In 1993, Western intelligence reports say, Russian security agents seized 60 kg of highly enriched uranium—enough to build three warheads as powerful as the bomb that devastated Hiroshima—and later arrested several people on smuggling charges. Meanwhile, German police seized several tons from the former Soviet republic of Kazakhstan who had smuggled nuclear fuel as well as beryllium and plutonium—two rare materials used to build modern reactors—from their homeland in the West.

In both Russia and Kazakhstan, authorities continue to deny that nuclear warheads and weapons-grade fuel have been smuggled out of the former Soviet Union. They also dispute reports that smugglers have stolen some of the 15,000 tactical nuclear warheads that are now in storage, supposedly protected by demilitarized and impoverished soldiers. That even in defence clothes, no one knows exactly how many warheads and other nuclear weapons are scattered across the nation. Most are now in Russia, but the leakage of the former nuclear superpower has made precise record keeping impossible. As well, a high-ranking official at Russia's ministry of atomic energy recently acknowledged that even declassified weapons still pose a threat. Said Anatoly Lebedev: "We are troubled by the fact that demilitarized plutonium is being stored at military storage centres which are not well-guarded. You cannot guarantee against misplacement of the material."

In any event, criminal control of nuclear weapons would surprise few people in a country where the tight controls of a totalitarian system have suffered many. In the city of Tver, 130 km northwest of Moscow, a nuclear power plant (operated by a government-owned firm) of local criminals whenever trucked loaded radioactive waste pass through traffic checkpoints. Gangs also control the city's many atomic labs. Before granting new permits licensing applications routinely check to ensure that the application has been approved by one of the local mobsters.

So pervasive is official corruption that Filipov is currently urging Yeltsin to form a new national police force that would have wide powers to fight crime—but which would not accept recruits from corrupt security forces. After three years of his office, now legislative elections are set to begin to allow a return to his country's traditional method of ending crime: authoritarian rule.

By JAMES BRADY in Moscow

World NOTES



KILLING FIELD: A Rwandan rebel surveys the bodies of fellow members of the minority Tutsi tribe slaughtered in ethnic fighting in the central African country. United Nations officials say at least 200,000 people have been killed since Rwanda's Hutu president died in a suspicious April 6 plane crash. Diplomatic efforts to end the war resumed last week, but there was no progress and the fighting around Kigali, the capital, continued to intensify.

No joking matter

Not long ago, U.S. President Bill Clinton's aides said to let each other alone the need to prevent "lethal eruptions"—a term they coined after a parade of women went public with stories of sexual escapades with the President while he was governor of Arkansas. But few at Clinton's supporters are taking about such matters any more. Last week, administration officials were heard at work trying to defend the President against a sexual harassment suit by Paula Jones, a former Arkansas state employee who says that Clinton seduced her in a hotel room in 1991 and asked her to perform oral sex. Clinton has said through his lawyer that he does not recall ever meeting Jones, but White House officials fear that his presidency could be jeopardized if he is required to testify under oath about his sexual activities. Clinton's lawyer, Robert Bennett, plans to ask the

Federal Court to dismiss or postpone Jones's suit until after he leaves office. "Otherwise Bennett said, "the President could be held down 300 days by lawyers asking him questions."

Fighting words

"[That holy war] will continue. Our civil battle is Jerusalem." With those contentious words, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat set off a dispute last week that severely weakened the last withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gaza Strip after 27 years of occupation. An indigenous Israeli official demanded an explanation of the wording, by illegitimate statement, a clearly classified article claimed that he was the victim of a "lethal eruption." Arafat explained that he had used the term paid to mean a "peaceful crusade" rather than a war to liberate Jerusalem. The Israelis could barely control their skepticism. But the crisis, this time, quickly passed.

A NUCLEAR CRISIS

On a visit to Ottawa, U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry said the United States faces "a very substantial near-term crisis" because of North Korea's clandestine nuclear program. The Defense Department has said it would ask the United Nations to impose sanctions against the Communist state unless it permits international inspectors to monitor the refueling of an experimental nuclear reactor at Yongbyon. The spent radioactive fuel could be used to produce weapon-grade plutonium. U.S. officials allege that North Korea may have already produced one or two nuclear weapons, a charge that the Pyongyang government denies.

SHARING POWER

Symbolizing the power-sharing deal in Nelson Mandela's national unity government, South African legislators elected a black Communist and his former white killer to head the 90-member Senate. Former justice and prisons minister Kabe Gontwe was installed as the upper chamber's president, with Govan Mbeki as his deputy. Mbeki will hold the real power because his party, the African National Congress, holds 68 Senate seats while Gontwe's National Party holds 17.

ABORTION DRUG

The French manufacturer of the controversial RU-486 abortion pill announced that it will turn over all U.S. patent rights to the New York-based nonprofit Population Council, which will make the pill available to American women in clinical trials. More than 150,000 women in France, Sweden and Britain have used the pill, which can safely abort a fetus within seven weeks of conception.

FROM PRESIDENT TO PRISONER

Venezuelan authorities arrested and jailed former president Carlos Andrés Pérez on charges of embezzlement and misuse of public funds. Pérez, 74, was suspended from office by the Senate in May, 1993, after the Supreme Court ruled that there was sufficient evidence to try him for corruption.

A RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

Malawi voters elected opposition leader Balthus Mkhaz, 51, as president, ending a 37-year reign by dictator Kamuzu Banda. It was the first Central African nation's first multiparty election since independence from Britain in 1964. Human rights campaigners Mervyn Dicks, who is in his 90s, fear many deaths and the brutal treatment of political prisoners.

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A HIGH-STAKES GAME

Concerns about financial 'derivative' products mount

Thousands of home buyers offered up silent prayers of thanks for pre-approved mortgages as consumer interest rates suddenly shot up by two percentage points in the last three months. But few realized that their prayers should have been directed to the god of financial engineering. Pre-approved mortgage contracts assure consumers that if they buy a house within the 60- or 90-day period before the contract expires, they will be entitled to receive mortgage money at interest rates no higher than those in effect at the time their contract was signed. If interest rates fall during that period, they are granted the new, lower rates. And if they choose to buy a house, they can walk away with no payment penalty. These features may seem simple but, in fact, they transfer the largest risk that interest rates will go up while they are home hunting to the bank. And for a bank that might have millions of dollars north of pre-approved mortgages outstanding at any time, a hike in interest rates could be costly. However, by using complex financial instruments called derivatives, banks can hedge that risk. But lately, derivatives have become the bogymen of the financial community.

The latest warning came last week, when the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) in Washington released a 156-page report warning that the \$165-billion loan derivative market in the United States poses risks to banking and investment systems.

The concern poses a major dilemma for financial institutions who rely on derivatives to offer products like pre-approved mortgages, among other things. "Without derivatives," said John Patterson, senior vice-president of compliance at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) in Toronto, "we'd be left at the mercy of the markets for weeks."

Despite their usefulness, concerns are growing even in Canada that derivatives pose considerable risks. Bill Rord, president of Toronto Securities Corp., a Toronto investment dealer, is one of the few. "When you add up all the windows of vulnerability with derivatives, it becomes a huge ledger of risks," said Rord. "And if you question it, you're told you're ignorant and you just don't understand."

In the United States, Senator Byron Dorgan has proposed derivatives as "integrated loans," and introduced a bill to reduce U.S. banks' use of them. That notion—and the General Accounting Office report—followed some huge losses by major corporate users of derivatives. In April, Procter & Gamble Co., the Cincinnati-based household products giant, reported that it had lost more than \$100 million on two interest rate swaps that went wrong when rates shifted during this spring.

And last December, Metallgesellschaft AG, a German commercial services company, announced that it was close to bankruptcy after losing more than \$1 billion trading oil futures. For some, losses are a growing fear that a derivatives "accident" in the derivatives market when they are traded would trigger a chain of collapses among the world's interconnected financial institutions.

Derivatives are products whose value is "derived" from underlying securities such as stocks, bonds, currencies and commodities.

They include a broad range of products from simple futures—which give the purchaser the right to buy or sell a specific security at a predetermined time in the future for a predetermined price—to complex contracts of options and other derivative instruments so intricate that they are described by mathematicians as "black boxes" in financial circles as "rocket science."

Anxiety about derivatives arises because of both the complexity and the size of their market. Canada's largest bank, Toronto-Dominion, has derivative contracts worth \$8.3 billion—about three times Canada's annual gross domestic product. If the sheer size of that market is not daunting enough, most senior bankers and regulators admit to having only a partial understanding of the most sophisticated types of derivatives and the risks that they pose. Michael Mackenzie, the federal assistant minister of financial institutions and the man responsible for ensuring the safety of the banking system, recently opened a Canadian Institute conference on derivatives by saying: "We got a lot more questions than I have answers." However, enthusiastic accountants like Toronto lawyer Paul Moore, a derivatives legal expert, insist that their benefits outweigh their dangers. Citing some of the well-publicized derivative losses Moore said: "I don't blame those who misinterpret an instrument, but on a lack of products and a lack of information by investors."

In Canada, there have been no reports of major derivative losses so far. But last month, the critic said that it pained him with a trader who he incurred a \$12-million derivative-related loss. Observers say the mistake that Canada appears to have suffered only relatively minor damage to date is twofold. The big banks, which are involved in 90 per cent of the derivative trading in Canada, are more cautious than many of the more aggressive investment banks. In addition, Canadian banks and corporations may have suffered major losses and simply kept quiet about them. Said Ron Dromb, founder and president of ApexInvestment, a Toronto-based risk management company with the motto: "outthink, insure and outperform competitors," "I'll bet anything that there have been problems but we just haven't heard of them."

Investigating a few other incidents of derivative losses. In the meantime, Ron Dromb is working the release of the "black" second-quarter financial reports this week and next. The quarter, which ended on April 30, includes three months of surprises and tremendous volatility in the financial markets. Interest rates, which had been declining for four years, suddenly shot upward. That prompted a correction in the buy-and-hold and stock markets and forced many companies to reevaluate their positions. Companies like the classic convenience store, big department stores. Said Dromb: "Love says that, with the volatility that we've had in the markets

and with the huge derivative losses that have been reported in the United States and Europe, Canada can't have escaped."

However, it is companies, not banks, who led the growth of major derivative markets. Unlike banks, which trade huge volumes of derivatives and therefore must be vigilant, some corporations seem to dabble in them without the financial expertise needed to manage the complex instruments properly.

Corporations began using derivatives regularly in the mid 1980s, primarily as a way to reduce the risks in their international businesses. A forest company that was selling lumber to the United States and expected to be paid

in U.S. dollars in one year's time, for example, might use some form of derivative—perhaps a contract that gives it the right to sell its U.S. dollars in the future at a set price—to hedge against the possibility that the U.S. dollar would fall in value by the time the payment was due. Used in this way, derivatives act as a kind of insurance. If a derivative hedging strategy were properly constructed and the dollar did fall, the company's loss would be limited to the cost of buying the derivatives.

However, as some corporate traders become more familiar with derivative products, they have begun to use them to speculate on financial markets. If they correctly guess the right direction of the market, they make profits. But if they gamble and lose, it is extremely costly. In addition, because derivative strategies can be so complex, senior management and boards of directors are either not sold about them or, if informed, may not fully understand all the risks involved.

But as corporations are increasingly joined by the big public-sector pension plans and mutual funds (mutual funds were just given permission by the Ontario Securities Commission in January to use derivatives), some market watchers are wondering whether they are safe enough for the conservative goals of pensioners and retail investors. John Hoad, senior policy adviser with the Toronto Commission of Inquiry, the government agency that oversees the province's pension plan, cautions: "It might be quite appropriate for some pension funds to not invest in derivatives." But because of their ability to reduce risk and, in other cases, increase profits, the use of derivatives by pension and mutual funds is growing rapidly.

Despite the complexities and dangers, many experts insist that derivatives are too beneficial to be outlawed. Mackenzie, who is not pushing for increased regulation of the market, says that his concerns are partly caused because he knows that senior bankers are extremely wary of them.

"My experience is that when people know they're making a mistake they're reluctant," he said. "It's when the bankers think they've underestimated the risks or worse, that there aren't any risks that when problems develop." Still, when the banks can lose as much money as they did on real estate—a complex, easily understood instrument—it is not surprising that something as big and mysterious as derivatives will attract a few flies. Indeed, if Mackenzie is right, it is better off those flies never leave.

BRUNDA DALGLISH

Michael Mackenzie, Federal Superintendent of Financial Institutions



"I'll bet anything that there have been problems but we just haven't heard of them"

Ron Dromb, Founder and President of ApexInvestment Inc.

Business NOTES

Canadian gold digger

Senior U.S. officials expressed anger over the sale of 1,750 acres of Nevada land to American Barrick Resources Corp. for \$8.50 an acre, or \$11,625. The land now would gold reserves worth about \$13 billion. Although Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt signed the seven deeds transferring the land to Barrick Goldstrike Mines Inc., a subsidiary of the Toronto-based gold producer that was founded by Peter Munk, he denounced the sale as "an outrage, a betrayal." White House Budget Director Louis Pechota joined Babbitt as a news conference to call for reform of the U.S. mining laws that led to the sale.

Over the past several years, proposed reforms to American mining laws have been routinely deflected by opposition from

western states. The current law was designed in 1872 to encourage the development of the West. State governments still have jurisdiction over the royalties based on mineral assets—once an federally owned land. Congress is expected to introduce a two-per-cent royalty on minerals taken from federally owned land later this year. The proposed legislation would also eliminate the \$5.50-per-acre land sales, require recolonization of state and local mining on non-federal land.

A spokesman for American Barrick declined the sale. "This barren rock in a desolate desert didn't have any value until Barrick came along, started exploring, took the risk and invested \$1 billion," noted company vice president Peter Borg. The company's Nevada mine, also in Goldstrike, produced 1.1 million ounces of gold in 1992.



Munk: defying a land sale

Canadian gold producers behind Asarco Canada, Teanema, Co. Ltd. and Steel Canada Ltd. Bow Valley's international sectors will not separately, but Canadian operations are expected to be merged with Teanema, which was looking to expand overseas. It was attracted by Bow Valley's North Sea property of last June, a new oilfield that represents half the value. Teanema was also interested in Bow Valley's mineral gas production in Western Canada.

Strong views

Ontario Hydro is exploring the possibility of purchasing part of a jagged fence in Costa Rica to divert water the carbon dioxide gas generated by the Toronto-based utility's power plants. Hydro chairman Blomfort Strong, who headed the U.S. environmental conference in 1990, defended the plan at an Ontario Energy Board hearing into Ontario Hydro's new structure. He said that critics reflected ignorance of current environmental issues. Strong is reportedly being urged to stand for the position of U.S. secretary general since Russian Gas and Oil of Egypt companies have in 1990.

PRICE RELIEF

For smokers and economists alike, Canada's inflation rate remained at its lowest level in three decades. The annual rate held steady at 0.3 per cent in April for the third month in a row, largely due to the impact of cigarette tax cuts by Ottawa and five provinces since February. Even excluding the impact of those tax cuts, the inflation rate was just 1.5 per cent.

LA. KINGS SOLD

Relinquished Los Angeles Kings owner Bruce McNall passed some breathing space from his creditors by agreeing to sell a 72-per-cent interest in the team for \$90 million to communications executive Jeffrey Goldstein and entertainment executive Joseph C. McNeil. McNeil reportedly owns a total of \$445 million to several lenders.

NOTES FROM UNDERGROUND

Statistics Canada estimates that the nation's underground economy could be as big as \$26 billion a year, or roughly five per cent of the total value of goods and services produced every year. Other analysts have speculated that double that amount of activity represents taxation. But the agency said in a new report that could not be true unless government activities such as housework and volunteer work were included.

MORE LOSSES FOR LLOYD'S

Lloyd's of London reported a \$4.2-billion loss for 1991, the fourth consecutive year of massive losses for the world-recovered insurance market. Lloyd's is a collection of syndicates that meet biweekly, and it takes three years to total up its financial results. Hundreds of investors in the syndicates, who have unlimited personal liability, have been startled by the losses, which have eroded their natural disaster and massive reinsurance such as the 1980 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

BRREAKING A TRADE STALEMATE

American and Japanese trade negotiators are scheduled to meet formally for the first time in three months this week in a bid to resolve their differences over Japanese trade barriers. The meeting is the first since the United States and the two sides broke off talks aimed at reducing the trade gap in February, and since then both countries have refused—the Japanese say has dented on world currency markets, making its exports more expensive—and the United States has been urged to raise interest rates to defend its falling dollar.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS



One anti-PQ strategy: a snap election

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Canada's great political mystery these days is simpler to define than to solve: How will Ottawa respond to the looming threat of Quebec independence? How, precisely, will the federalists with Jacques Parizeau and Lucien Bouchard if their followers capture provincial power and go on to win the national referendum?

No definite strategy has been chosen, but it's becoming increasingly obvious that Prime Minister Jean Chrétien can't continue to soothe the map of Quebec separatism by endless claims about how Canada includes the Rockies, Don Cherry, Anne Murray and Newfie Screech. That kind of Mayday won't work, as expected, the Parti Québécois walks away from the national polls with a overwhelming majority and our dollar turns into Monopoly money.

Because the strategy of winning Chrétien realize that whatever tactic Ottawa chooses can only be used once: They're voting to be successful as much about its timing as its content. At the moment, they're wisely waiting for Quebec's proposed march to independence only after the post-election referendum, hoping that even if the PQ wins a massive electoral majority, it might still lose its later when Quebecers are actually confronted with the stark question of whether they want Canadian citizenship.

In the interim, of course, Chrétien and his ministers will do all in their power to advance their cause within Quebec. That will be difficult because their efforts will inevitably be compared with the separatist momentum during the 1980 referendum. At that time, the main anti-separatist forces were spearheaded by Pierre Trudeau, a prime minister in his prime, fresh from having been re-elected by a nation that seemed his natural anvil. He took a hard line through Jean Chrétien's hands, making it impossible for the federalists to win while Trudeau was in power. Now, with the PQ camp in Quebec was Claude Ryan, then having recently lost the

Jean Chrétien can't soothe separatists by mouthing clichés about the Rockies, Don Cherry, Anne Murray and Newfie Screech

senior leader of the prominent Liberal party. Nearly every businessman at the premiere, including a young and dynamic Simon Maréchal, went on the highways to promote the federal option.

Leadership of the federalist forces in any 1995 referendum would fall to Daniel Johnson, by then the retired leader of a defeated party. Despite for nearly two decades as its secretary in English Canada, Chrétien's standing in Quebec remains accurately reflected by the fact that he was only 10 of the province's 75 members in the 1980 campaign. In the 1980 election, Trudeau carried all but one of Quebec's seats. In December, Jean Chrétien, who was only his own seat but more around, retains significant public support and will be doing just a decent job of the referendum battle. His success could spark a national revival of the PQ party.

Most important, then, for the federalists is the fact that in the referendum battle for 14 years ago, the federalists could campaign with a clear message: vote No and we'll deliver a new Constitution that Quebec will be proud to sign. Instead, Trudeau died and Chrétien said a Constitution that Quebec's premier could not support. That

was followed, nearly a decade later, by rejection of the Meech Lake and Charlottetown accords, leaving Quebec with no realistic hope of constitutional renewal. The only message the Yes supporters could credibly deliver is that Canada is a great country, and that those who dream of a separatist Quebec are much more interested in killing their own aspirations than in the well-being of ordinary citizens. That's true enough, but it will not be an easy sell.

The thinking is the Prime Minister's Office is the means—and it is by no means the definitive option—is that if the Quebec referendum goes unopposed, the federalists should immediately call a national election to seek support for the position that Ottawa be empowered not to accede to the breakup of the country. That position stands might well turn the Liberals a mandate right across the country—especially if, as expected, Bouchard and Parizeau begin to lose some badly away from English Canada and see the future their way. But the crunch of the election outcome would depend on how Quebec voters and their beliefs. It is mostly of Liberal Quebecers who were elected, that would serve to guarantee the pre-referendum message of the provincial referendum—or so the thinking goes. (This neither the 1970 referendum was in light, say 52 per cent or so, which is what the Chrétien strategy can really depend on could be.)

It may seem strange that the Prime Minister would prefer an election to a national referendum. One reason is that if Quebec was on the verge of secession, the Prime Minister would depart from Ottawa, leaving 54 vacant seats. Chrétien would thus have to call an election anyway. He couldn't call 54 by-elections.

It's early days, but if one sale is actually pursuing its destructive strategy, the other must follow. Bouchard's successful appearance before Washington's Center for Strategic and International Studies earlier this year and his visit to Paris last week, where he charmed the guests of many a latter-day Gorbachev, under the supremacy of the idea of maintaining a long-term plan.

What they're causing is what is nothing less than a political strategy based on the very basic and entirely credible notion that Canadians, as well as of Quebec, will not give up their country without another chance at secession. Luckily, the federalist side can count on Quebec separatists. They can't offer a good of their own, because so many of the nightmarish of their actions that they will wildly overreact and seriously hurt their cause. One example is an interview released this year in the Paris-based newspaper *L'Express*, in which Parti Québécois vice-president Bernard Landry charged that Quebec is the Western world's last colonial nation, and that for centuries its population has endured a dictatorship comparable to the Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe. They're right.

A high octane deal

Talman Energy Inc. offered to pay \$1.8 billion to take over Bow Valley Energy Inc. of Calgary. It is the largest oilfield takeover since. Total when Imperial Oil Ltd. purchased Tesoro Canada Inc. for \$4.0 billion.

British Gas PLC of London, which announced in March that it wanted to sell Bow Valley, has agreed to sell its 33-per-cent stake in the company to Talman for about \$750 million in cash and shares. Under the deal, Talman agrees to take over all the remaining shareholdings in cash and common stock. The company is offering between 2.5 million and 30.2 million common shares and \$480 million cash for 85.1 million Bow Valley common shares. Before the deal was announced, Bow Valley shares had traded at \$25.47 each, while Talman's shares were trading at \$32. The deal is expected to take at least three months to close and require approval of Bow Valley's board, the minority shareholders and the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench.

If the deal closes without complications, Talman will become the third largest

Canadians launch a rich gambling spree and fuel a risky business

BETTING ON CASINOS



♠ ♦ ♣ ♥
Playing at Windsor
Canada's slot machines (above) and roulette table (below): once-penalized Ontario has concluded that yesterday's vice could well be tomorrow's virtue

BY RAE COKEILL

From scrambling Detroit and elsewhere in Michigan, from Ohio and across southern Ontario, they converged by the tens of thousands last Tuesday on the boom and bust industrial city of Windsor: a place few of them once would have picked for a holiday resort. Hunched against the cold breeze off the Detroit River, they laughed and worried and waited for the word to go. They had come to see the first of a new era of legalized gambling in Ontario. "I'm going back home to the province," said Mike Crillo of London, Ont. He had plenty of company. At week's end, reports of 150,000 visitors had crisscrossed the 1,700 slot machines and 65 gaming tables, leaving behind an estimated \$6.5 million to be split between Quattro Patti and the Las Vegas-based owners. But they will be back this week—80 per cent of them from Detroit, most of them at breechless slots, just old-fashioned slots—to get another boost to the latest entry in the Great Canadian Crapshoot. Nowhere else are so many—Section 207 of the Criminal Code explicitly forbids gambling with dice—but there is blackjack, roulette and the rest of the risky but obviously profitable lure of casino gambling, all of it coming soon to select Canadian locations. In fact, casinos have become the fastest force of a world-wide gambling boom that includes baccarat and craps, too. Last year, the Canadian gambling industry alone had gross revenues of \$15 billion—only twice the cost of running the federal government. And the money keeps on flowing. "I'm going to get rich," said Woodrow Davis, a Detroit, Mich., man who had just won \$100,000 in a slot machine game. "I'm going to take Canada back with me."

On the other hand, once-penalized Ontario's deficit ridden and strapped for cash, wants to see *Jackpot* hit home. It's the dark promise to conclude that yesterday's vice could be tomorrow's virtue. Manitoba dealt first, opening the \$10-million Crystal Casino on the arena floor at downtown Winnipeg's Fort Garry Hotel in 1989. Quebec joined in last October with a \$60-million renovation of Expo 67's French pavilion on Montreal's Ile Notre-Dame and

has been so swamped that it will spend another \$60 million for more gaming tables, slot machines and parking spaces. Then, last February, the Vancouver Port Corp. approved in principle a developer's scheme to build a \$150-million complex on Burnside Lake, which would include a 1,000-room hotel, restaurants, shops, a cruise-ship terminal and a 125,000-square-foot casino, larger than many of the Las Vegas-Macau places in Las Vegas. Not to worry, the Ontario Lottery Board across the country are *dropping* the right to open their own casinos—Ontario, for example, has promised to approve one of 14 applications. In late April, the gaming commission revealed the East Coast when Premier John Savage announced that Nova Scotia would become the province's first casino, one in Halifax, the other in Cape Breton. "The benefit to taxpayers," Savage said, "will be substantial." So far, the price tag of a casino—slot machines, for example, cost up to \$10,000 apiece—but the projected profits for revenue-hungry governments are enormous. Loto-Québec, the provincial lottery company that owns the Montreal casino, originally estimated its annual net profit of \$50 million from a daily attendance of 5,000, but the crowds have been more than twice that size—and revenues will be nearly triple. The government-owned Manitoba Lotteries Foundation, which opened two more slot machine and bingo parlors in Winnipeg last June, took in \$28.3 million in the first six months compared with the annual equivalent of \$25 million. For Ontario, whose ruling New Democrats once opposed casino, Windsor may be only the beginning. A new entertainment survey, made public last August, and the province had room for seven casinos that would likely yield combined annual profits of \$880 million. The Windsor

casino alone, scheduled temporarily in what used to be the Windsor art gallery (and since a brewery was located before that), is expected to generate annual gross revenues of \$200 million. Donatien Allen, the multitalented playboy president of the Ontario Casino Corp., says the \$25-million permanent hotel and casino—scheduled to open in 1997—should attract yearly gross revenues of \$500 million. The displaced coffers at Queen's will wipe up the balance and the balance will cover the salaries of 1,000 employees, the salaries and the operator's cut—more 2.75 per cent of gross operating revenue and the per cent of the net.

If first inch and enthusiasm are all it takes to succeed, it would appear that the province can't miss. As a blackie region in Windsor prior to the official casino opening, 4,000 15th-appeal champagne, alcohol made for a buffet in its 30,000 and explored the three floors of the old gallery (revenue cost more than \$60 million). The gallery opened the building to the public for 36 million for three years and named to a shopping mall where it is attacked more people than it did downtown. "These are magnificent days for Windsor," said Mayor Mike Wass, "and a slot machine and a roulette table and a jackpot is a city of hope." The Windsor Star headlined its coverage of the reception "Sparkling start."

Transported the opening-day headline "GOOD LUCK." For a variety of economic and social reasons, Windsor—or any city gambling on casinos—may need it. Casinos never go broke, its executive of one in New Orleans recently said that falling "could be like a slot machine and a roulette table." And although some communities—Montreal, for instance—claim that casinos have helped business and created jobs, others have fared poorly, or at least not well enough to boast. Robert Goodman, professor of urban planning at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, says that Atlantic City, the latest New Jersey resort that ended New Jersey's monopoly in 1976, is a prime case of what can go wrong. "During a Meyer period," Goodman said, they pulled in revenues of \$44 billion—more than \$1 million for every man, woman and child in the place. It was a major benefit for the casino, but the community lost 36 per cent of its population and 100 of the 250 restaurants that were there when the casinos moved in. On top of that, the city has the highest unemployment in the state and a lot of homelessness.

Ordinary merchants are not the only ones that can be affected. Across the continent, casinos have cut into the revenues of bookmakers. "The conventional wisdom," says David Gossau, a vice-president with the Ontario Jockey Club, "is that a casino in the neighborhood of a racetrack will have an adverse impact of 20 to 40 per cent." Already battered by competition from hotels and sports betting, Ontario tracks have fought back by bookmaking—and today have come across from other tracks between live races. And now they offer tele-betting. To attract betting sites, ready to accept bets, when casinos closed and the Ontario Jockey Club's Woodbine Racetrack near Toronto, together with ITT Sheraton, applied for the provincial franchise that eventually went to Windsor.

As Goodman sees it, what is needed is a serious study of the costs and benefits of casinos and the role of governments, which have gone from "regulating" gambling to promoting it. "In the late 1980s, the revenues in all the lotteries in the United States were either declining or flatlining and that's when the states began looking at other forms of gambling—slot machines, racetracks, casino gambling. We



couldn't find one example of a citizen's group arguing for more gambling. We did find that gamblers' interests—dependent on gambling and finding their revenues declining—looked for new gambling ventures."

Government isn't the only victim of deregulation. Giving people the opportunity to gamble legally was William Thompson, professor of public administration at the University of Nevada in Las Vegas, leads to at least 14 per cent of them becoming compulsive gamblers, that would be approximately 40,000 people in the Windsor-Detroit metropolitan area. And as

therefore, says Thompson, agree that such compulsive gamblers could have community about \$17,000 a year in lost productivity, a social services, theft, jails and specialized policing—which would work out to more than \$600 million in Windsor and Detroit. "What you have is a problem," says Thompson. "Is it you have an urban casino that delivers a product, is to the same people the other day is a waste that kind of case?"

Windsor street casinos place on community resources. Thompson says they are no longer controlled by underworld figures like Benjamin (Big Boy) Siegel, whose Flamingo Hotel gave Las Vegas a bad name in the 1940s. There have been some sporadic, bloody battles for control of casinos since then, in the late 1970s, when gambling came to Atlantic City, some 20 mobsters were murdered. But overall, there has been a decline of the casino business through state licensing regulations and periodic on-site inspections. "If you have crime, too much, but they're always going to try. If you have big stakes gambling, you're going to have big stakes," says Thompson. "There are other factors to consider. Because of the historic prohibition against casinos, says William H. Emswiler, professor of economics at the University of Nevada in Reno, "there are legitimate

COVER

concerns about what would happen if casinos were to do a previously unexplored path." While a casino's economic impact can be measured in terms of jobs, payroll, tax revenues and new investment, there is an intangible downside: such as increased financial distress within families, a greater incidence of alcohol and family abuse and a higher propensity for vandalism and petty theft."

For the people of Windsor there was sobering news closer to home. A University of Windsor study of 935 randomly selected teenagers, published on April 28, con-

cluded that the per cent were already problem gamblers and an additional 34 per cent were at "high risk." The project, undertaken by psychology professor Ron Rapack and Nicholas Rapack, a counsel for and administrator of the Canadian Foundation for Responsible Gambling's Windsor effort, will re-examine gambling patterns after 18 months and again in 1997. "Some of kids, we're going to have to start asking ourselves what the hell the next generation is going to be like," Rapack said. "If we've got one in 20 teenagers gambling out of control, what are we going to see up the road?"

For decades, the popular notion of casinos had more to do with danger and excitement than fun with casinos and social life. The casinos in movies and on TV were an odd blend of Depression-era gangster-ruffian Las Vegas and the princely playgrounds of the upper

ech—Monte Carlo and Cannes. Really his long since superseded that perception. Last year, Canadian bettors lost \$1.3 billion in Las Vegas and Reno alone, contributing to the \$20-billion gross revenues of U.S. casinos. Gaming houses have been approved, licensed or opened in 23 of the 50 states. There are casinos on Indian reservations as far as down states and on riverboats along the Mississippi from Iowa to the Gulf of Mexico. Not all the riverboats are alike, none, like

Windsor's casino owned with more than 10,000 people a day—have no easy as originally expected

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Ontario government claimed all four adventures would accrue to Windsor and surrounding Essex County once the casino opened. Ironically, the local economy has been doing well for at least the past year—the Big Three automakers, the city's hospitals, have been running at capacity.

The casino's economic impact, says the University of Nevada's Thompson, will depend on where the problem comes from. "It's no demand good if it's the money comes out of your local economy," he says. "It works in Las Vegas because 90 per cent of the money comes from outside." For Windsor, that means Detroit. Although Detroit Mayor Dennis Archer and Michigan Gov. John Engler are opposed to casinos (except on Indian reservations), gambling supporters

had begun circulating petitions among Detroit voters even before Windsor opened—among potential competition for their Canadian neighbors.

Windsor's Crystal Casino, Manitoba's first, opening Canada's first casino in the Windsor-Detroit area.

Meanwhile, the Windsor police department's uniformed casino squad spent most of the first week taking away violators and cleaning the streets in the late May marathon. Frenzies of traffic jams in the Windsor-Detroit tunnel and on the Ambassador Bridge filled the arterioles, and the casino's first night of business was a wild success. Back and forth in dozens parking lots without incident. Something in the casino therapy Windsor readers Frank Samard said, "I think they've looked at all the different aspects—the negative side, the positive side—and were looking forward to being a good thing for the city of Windsor and also Ontario."

"Do you ever go to Las Vegas?" "Oh, yes," said Samard. "I was just there a September."

With MARY NEMETH and JAMISON DOYLE (DESIGNER) in Toronto

THE GAMES PEOPLE PLAY—AND LOSE

A lucky few win, and who big, at casinos. But most people leave the gambling tables as losers. Depending on the game, the house has an advantage that can vary from as little as one per cent to more than 25 per cent. The following is a guide to some of the most popular casino pastimes:

BLACKJACK:

In this classic, the dealer plays two rounds of cards, face up, in front of each player. A player may stand put or draw one or more cards to improve the hand. Aces count as one or 11, face cards are worth 10 and all others are face value. To win, a player needs a higher count than the dealer, but without exceeding 21. Players use chips to place bets on the table. Typically, the house advantage is between 0.5 and five per cent, depending on the skill of the player in other words, an average, a player will lose \$5 for every \$100 gambled.



ROULETTE:

The standard roulette wheel has 36 numbered slots 1 to 36, alternately colored red and black, plus 0 and 00, both green. Players, using different colored chips, place their bets on the number or combination of numbers where they hope the ball will drop. A player may also bet on whether the winning number will be even, odd, red or black. The house advantage is about five per cent.



PAI GOW:

This is a game of Chinese dominoes. The dealer shuffles 32 dominoes and places them in eight stacks of four each. Each player takes one stack and sorts the dominoes into two hands (a high hand and a low hand). The object is to score higher on both than the dealer. The problem is this, to the novice, the scores are hard to figure—players must understand the complex Chinese ranking system. The house takes a five-per-cent commission on all winnings.



KENO:

A lottery, keno-style. Players choose between one to 20 of the 80 numbers on a keno ticket, and mark the amount of their bet. Drawings are held every several minutes, either by releasing numbered balls from a wire cage or by a computer-generated random selector. As is with lotteries, players win with the number of matched numbers. On average, for every \$100 bet, only \$73 is returned.

BACCARAT AND MINI-BACCARAT:

Two kinds of two-card game, one called the banker's hand, the other the player's hand. The object of this game of luck is to predict which of the two hands will have a point total closest to nine. Players may bet on the bank hand, the player hand or on a tie. The house advantage on most bets is about 1.25 per cent.

SLOTS:

Players can gamble as little as 25 cents (even five cents at some American casinos) or as much as \$500 dollars in slot machines. In the simplest, a pull of the handle sets symbols in spinning; certain combinations of, say, lemons or cherries yield payouts. There are also slot versions of keno, poker, blackjack—even horse racing. Winnings range from 25 cents to ten jackpots of more than \$250,000. And they vary from odds to earnings to given; for every \$200 a player drops into a slot machine, an average of \$92 is returned in prizes.



Mayor of Burnaby
told us: It won't be
Las Vegas (yet)

COASTAL CONTROVERSIES

Two new proposals are making waves

Far from the grand opening festivities in Windsor, Ont., proposed casinos are raising eyebrows on two Canadian coasts. The high-stakes dealings in Halifax and Vancouver

On the face of it, the decision seemed surprising. After all, as a dispute legislative committee reported in February that Nova Scotia wasn't ready for casinos and Ottawa refused three hotel locations, the committee concluded, casinos could bring crime and harm the province's image as a tranquil travel destination. The committee, which held hearings throughout the province, noted that in June, 1990, poll showed that 58 per cent of Nova Scotians opposed casinos. But when John Savage, a pro-casino announced last month that a world income casino in Halifax and Cape Breton, a confirmed dropper told the province needs increased benefits and modernize wharves to create jobs and share up its treasury.

Governments officials say the two casinos, scheduled to open in early next summer

are expected to yield revenues of \$60 million to \$80 million a year, and create hundreds of new jobs. In Halifax, the casino will retain the Windsor model—the province takes a "win-win" off the top and splits the profits with the operator. It will also a win for the Cape Breton casino, as well, but the rest of the proceeds will go to charities.

While public opposition is common has taken, church and community groups continue to condemn them as immoral. And even such former proponents as social historian Owen Carrigan question the government's decision to surrender profits to private operators. "If governments are going to get involved in this sort of thing," he says, "they should do so in a way which brings maximum profit to the community." For Nova Scotia's beleaguered government, the benefits more than outweigh the costs.

So far, it is only a vision—a grandiose \$100-million Vancouver complex, complete with a 1,000-room hotel, a convention centre, a cruise-ship terminal and as a central sit-

uation, in effect, the profit casino. The decision for the Seaport Centre was chosen over three other proposals for development of a 35-hectare site along Burrard Inlet, owned by the Vancouver Port Corp. But the corporation is still working out details with the successful bidders, Vancouver five-story VLC Property Ltd. and Mitsui Fudosha Ltd. of Las Vegas. And the proposal has several other hurdles to clear. Most important, under Canada's Criminal Code, only governments and licensed charities can legally operate casinos. That means the province would have to agree to become a partner in the venture. As well, although city council technically has no jurisdiction on federal property, Port Corp. chairman Ron Long says that the agency is seeking the city's approval. Some city council members appear unconvinced. "This town," says Councilor Gordon Prior, "is fortunate in that we never have to say, 'O.K., we're desperate, build what you want.'"

Vancouver may have a vibrant economy but the Port Corp. has a problem: it needs a new terminal for the incoming Vancouver-to-Alaska cruise-ship market and doesn't want to spend federal money to get it. Without a casino, however, "there will be no project," says VLC president David Padmore. "We need the casino to pay for the cruise-ship terminal, hotel and convention center." The problem for the provincial government is that gambling is a thorny public issue on which it must tread lightly, cautiously and slowly," says Robin Bennett, the NDP government's minister responsible for gaming. Even greater uneasiness of conflict of interest, the B.C. government won't let 5 per cent of VLC. The government says it is selling off its stake in the company.

But it wants to go, anyway. VLC estimates that the Seaport Centre would create 11,000 jobs and contribute \$250 million in taxes to three levels of government. Still, some Vancouverites contend that the city's west coast fringe would be tarnished by gambling—and by a flashy casino in particular. "People are concerned the project will look like Las Vegas north," contends the Port Corp.'s Longshore. "But the architecture won't be Las Vegas glitz." Another argument comes from people living near the proposed complex in the impoverished Downtown Eastside, who fear rising property values will drive them out. "More people here live in decrepit little hotel rooms," says Barb Daniel, executive director of the local residents association. "It's not great, but it beats the street." Residents can bring on to those rooms for new a provincial review of gaming policy is not due yet, said the fall there will be the glory of public consultation. Elsewhere voted last week, Seattle's coalition linked to kick gambling in Nova Scotia. Then again, British Columbia's flash casino gives a greater luxury to choose.

JOHN DEWITT in Halifax and
ROBIN AIELLO in Vancouver

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Yabba dabba deja vu

Pop culture reverts to the Flint/Stones Age



BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Twenty-five years ago this August, on a muggy patch of farmland in rustic New York, nearly half a million people gathered to form the initial congregation that became known as the Woodstock Nation. For the lolly boom generation, it was a watershed moment of age. Popular culture would never be the same again.

Or would it?

In the 1980s, a generation grew up watching *Maverick*, *Wyatt Earp*, *Lassie* and *The Flintstones*—then cheered on the Rolling Stones as they invaded North America, threatening to destroy family values once and for all. This summer, three decades later, the boomers will again be watching *Maverick*, *Wyatt Earp*, *Lassie* and *The Flintstones*—on the big screen. And, with their kids at tow, they will cheer on yet another invasion of North America by the Rockabushies. Some of them will even make the pilgrimage to Woodstock—for concerts commemorating its 25th anniversary.

Pop culture appears to have come full circle. The generation that produced the Age of Aquarius—a pledge of free music, free love and an unfettered future—a now busy buying and selling the Age of Aquarius. This summer's concert schedule is jammed with classic rock acts, including Pink Floyd, the Eagles, the Who's Roger Daltrey, the Beach Boys, Steely Dan and Crosby, Stills and

Nash. And while boomers bask in the glow of collective flashbacks, young rock 'n' rollers are still looking for their place in the sun. They complain that the classic rock radio format is ignoring the new-wave, leaving little room for new music. They again reach for new music—such bands as Coenig Cross, Lenny Kravitz, Black Crowes and Tenacious D—sounds a lot like the old music.

As the nation's maverick, Generation X scrambles to find its reflection in Hollywood's rearview mirror, in the crowd of vintage characters dominating the screen. After the runaway success of *The Godfather* last summer, and two hit movies spun off from *The Godfather* family, there has been a gold rush of Hollywood executives prospecting for old TV franchises. Movie versions of *Gilligan's Island*, *The Brady Bunch*, *Father Knows Best* and *Flitter* are already in the media. Tom Cruise will lead his sea-officer client in a movie version of the adventure series *Mission: Impossible*, due next year. Steve Martin has agreed to star in a film based on the 1950s sitcom *The Phil Silvers Show*.

Puppet? Phil Silvers? What is going on? Pop culture seems to have run out of ideas. Filled by nostalgia, it is consolidating as past at a hectic rate. And baby boomers are largely to blame. "They are a privileged generation," says Graham Knight, a sociologist specializing in mass media and popular culture at McMaster University in Hamilton,



Goodman, Lefty, Perkins, Taylor: has pop culture started to run out of ideas?

"They've begun to pay off their mortgages, they have the discretionary income that advertisers want to go after. It's also a generation that's living its youth and doesn't want to let go of it."

Amidst both its power and numbers, the boomer generation has the privilege of knowing that it was there—in witness the hell of

tequila in an era when everyone watched the same show, or listened to the same band, at the same time. Woodstock was, if nothing else, an attempt to gather all the kids into the same longhouse: it was *the* Silvers in a field, without Ed.

In the 1960s, the nostalgia for shared experience on a grand scale nearly coincided with the epic designs of corporate showbiz. "It's a lot easier for a marketing executive to take what already exists," says Denise Doocey, director of music programming for TV's *MusicMatic*. "Pink Floyd and Yes and all those other bands have a legacy. You don't have to reinvent them."

The same holds true for Hollywood's revival of old TV shows. "It is difficult to introduce new properties into the market place," says Constance Fox Stan, the Los Angeles-based executive producer of *Wyatt Earp*, which opens on June 24. "It is easier to get people's attention with a name. Like a great book title, TV shows have secure value." And when the show has a star with the marquee value of *Wyatt Earp*'s Kevin Costner, the launch is almost assured.

With John Goodman, *The Flintstones* taps into two generations of sitcom familiarity. Bedrock is just a stone's throw from the working-class world of *Maverick*. *Maverick* delivers a senior double whammy. By casting Mel Gibson as the star, the movie taps into the star-making first *Maverick*, and teaching him with film maker Richard Donner—who directed him in the smash-hit *Lethal Weapon* movies—Warner Bros. has elevated the appeal of two franchises into a single product. And with James Garner, the original *Maverick*, along for the ride, the movie has an irrefutable pedigree.

In reviving vintage television, many distributors return to their roots. "These shows are part of our history," says *Maverick*'s Donner, who directed series TV in the 1960s. "It can be a double whammy: old acts as nostalgia, then we can apply the same standard to television shows." Soaps fan clubs have become the hottest collectibles in Hollywood. "We're in a big money business," says *Flintstones* director John Guillermin. Episodes of *Happy Days*, *Mork & Mandy* and *The Love Boat* are *the* money. "This summer, there are 30 films being released, and if you can find something with a period audience, then you have a better chance of making a profit."



Mick Jagger of the Stones: then and now, hogging the airwaves

Mercenary interests aside, there is an emotional appeal in the current wave of retro-culture. "I think there is something missing in Hollywood right now," says Elizabeth Perkins, who portrays Wilma in *The Flintstones*. "And they need to go back to a time when we felt more innocent. There seems to be a whole more search appealing to family values."

Cautious, none of these who have spent their careers lampooning middle-class family values now feel themselves lucratively approving them. Both *Maverick* and *Wyatt Earp* in *The Flintstones*, says that he and his colleagues on the old SCTV show had planned a parody of the cartoon. "On the idea book at SCTV," he recalls, "there was a

television and rock 'n' roll, are two principal events that encapsulated pop culture as we know it. It all seemed to happen at once, at the same time, on the tube, spread a link in the nuclear family. Elvis, the Beatles and the Stones all reached a young audience in North America on *The Ed Sullivan Show*. Now, in the postmodern age, there is no-

card there for three years, which will, *Phantoms* has received shape. "They never got around to it."

As the creator and executive producer of NBC's *Saturday Night Live*, Canadian comic Michael has presided over more massive parades of talent than anyone. But now Michael has produced, of all things, *Levi's the movie*, due out on July 22. And it is not a spoof. In fact, says Michael, "It is highly emotional. Having seen one of my *Levi's* ads, you see the obvious, it is completely out of character." Classic TV shows, he adds, recall "the era of music clarity, when America was more confident. Commercial considerations were far from the surface, but people would not be moving down if there wasn't some kind of emotional power."

Of course, a bit TV fanfare does not guarantee a hit movie. After the success of *Wayne's World*, Michael found that out the hard way with the failure of *The Godfather* based on music or TV, running bad. And last year's *The Brady Bunch* did modest business. "You have the challenge of convincing the audience that the movie is something new and different," says Universal Studios executive Bruce Fieldman. "You also have to think about the segments of the public who are not familiar with it. You still need to sell it to them."

While Hollywood is treating its nostalgia more heavily than ever before, recycling has always been integral to pop culture. With reruns, TV is forever recasting itself. And many of the most durable shows became hits only for the sheer fit of daily repetition—certainly *Tom and Jerry* and *Chuckle Brothers*. "They have never gone away," says *Shorewood* Schwartz, the 77-year-old creator of *Golden Bachelors* and *The Brady Bunch*, who has co-written the scripts for both shows. "They play everyday, and when you see an old friend's work in production, the characters become extended families to the producers."

But Hollywood's nostalgia goes beyond reassembling old TV shows. A number of new series films seem specifically designed to trigger flashbacks. In *Forever Young*, which opens on July 8, Tom Hanks plays a scientist who builds an cloning machine for himself down through the decades. Employing the look of computer imagery that allowed *Hungry* Bogart and Jay Clarke to share the same frame of a C-3000 computer, director Robert Zemeckis (*Back to the Future*) has Hanks popping up in documents, a listing of banks, and a meeting with former U.S. president Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy.

Even Spike Lee has shown a soft spot for



nostalgia. With *Goodfellas*, the movie director of *Mean Streets* offers a busy account of local life in the early 1970s—snaps of Irish eating. Tied to the back while working *The Parricide Family*. The movie *Goodfellas*, meanwhile, has tapped into a marketplace of collector nostalgia—by reproducing the sound and look of the early *Brady* in *Goodfellas*.

Back to full of course is continually plundering the past, and his face is since its inception. The *Brady* project's first steps by copying Little Richard and Chuck Berry soundtracks, while the *Brady* Stones mimicked the influences of black rhythm 'n' blues. Still riding 30 years since, the *Stones* can now draw on a similar legacy of their own. But they are not a nostalgia act. Unlike the *Brady* and some of the other classic acts hating the road, they have never stopped. Just enough to look back. And

as usual they will see new shows (*Brady* *Leaves*) to coincide with their new tour, which launches down in Toronto—their only Canadian stop—on Aug. 16 and 17.

Michael Gold, president of the Toronto-based BCL Entertainment Group, is promoting the *Stones*' world tour. He says the band's appeal is dual simple. "They're great. People go for the same reason they've always gone. They remember the last time they

went and saw a great show with great music, and they want to go again." John Call, who is also promoting Pink Floyd's North American tour "When I hear the time 'decisions' referring to these acts, I find it despicable. Their music endures. This comeback genre

is—rather than a disclaimer—on a renaissance."

But the new permits, and at some quarters of the music industry, it comes a profound disdain. "The dinosaurs are popular," says Carver's Carpenter, in reference of the *Brady* Records. "Because the people who pay money to see them, the best time they ever had was their own time. Now, the artists are well out, their characters are still replicable, the audience figures is a throw-away."

As pre-tour interviews first cartoon series—known to the *Supernatural*—the original *Phantoms* worked to its own advantage. Its cartoons of a modern *Stone* Age family "reduced the alien to its bare essentials. And *House* Barber's method—movement animation gave the human a cool, dreamlike modernity. But the tower's cranked-up special effects and sight-gives home nothing to the imagination, with the possible exception of wandering how they were done. And once the novelty of Virtual *Brady* starts to wear off, the problem with the film becomes apparent: it isn't funny. Despite transformation by some 30 writers, the script is *W*.

And *Phantoms* (John Goodman) has just completed his bank account to help Barry and Betty Robble. Dick Morone and Bruce O'Connell added a new, *Brady* *Brady*. To repay the favor, Barry Robble paid a promotion to vice-president at the quarry. Fred gets filthy rich, Barry gets filthy—and Fred becomes an anything

Still, the sound of the *Stones* reverberates through much new music. There are echoes of *John Denver* in *Levi's* *Stones*, and of the *Stones* in the *Black Crowes*. The *Party*, a fast-moving band from Hamilton, Ont., has been produced as Led Zeppelin. Fronted by Jim Macneil, guitarist Led Zeppelin rejects the description, but is willing to acknowledge some respect for the classic. "There's a timeless music to that kind of the past. Your Led Zeppelin the *Stones*, Pink Floyd, there were no parameters on what they could do musically."

Now, commercial attempts to replicate the *Stones* often seem to imitate the spirit of the era. "It's pretty naïve," says pop culture analyst Gene McNeilly, a curator of ethnohistory at the Royal Ontario Museum. "What's amazing is the extent to which they be boomer, who once laughily deflected themselves as indifferent to nostalgia, are now positively working in it."

And it would be hard to find a fair example that the plans to celebrate—and exploit—the 25th anniversary of Woodstock in August. Two real sets of promoters are currently warming over that number. 80 Records, the U.S. promoter who brought the *Brady* to America, has leased the *Brady*'s original site, New Bedford, N.Y., and signed up some Woodstock residents to perform, including John Sebastian and Robbie Robertson. Others expect about 80,000 to stand



Two *Party* enjoying the *Stones*

Belief '94, paying \$200 each for the full weekend. Michael Lang, who dreamed up 1969's Woodstock, owns the copyright in the name along with his original partners, John Roberts and Joe Raposo. They are trying to draw an average of 250,000 pilgrims to Woodstock '94 in 1994's head. The event will take place on a farm near Saugerties, N.Y.,

about 75 km north of the original site. He is hoping to enlist major rock acts such as Aerosmith and Guns N' Roses. Lang expects his anniversary show to earn \$35 million in revenue, not counting proceeds from a movie, a pay-per-view broadcast and album rights. This time, drugs and alcohol will be prohibited, parking will be allocated and there will be a payable toilet for every 100 people. They seem to have thought of everything but a retractable roof.

The *Brady* agree with the *Phantoms* doing an ironic take on suburban bliss, and, dressed with the *Brady* *Stones* to ending out the Woodstock drama while providing over-ripe and nostalgia of the *Brady* concert in California. By the end of the decade, both the *Brady* school of suburban bliss and the *Stones* vision of peace-and-love were shattered. Now, in the *Brady* era, artifacts from both ends of the spectrum are so far gone.

Nostalgia is irrefragable. *Stones* families, Western leaders, rock legends are the first generation icons of the electronic age, destined to come in style. And as pop culture battles into the future, legends for the on ramp of the midnight ramparts, those same Age icons in the review mirror may be closer than they appear.

With KAREN ALLEN in Toronto and ANNE GREYER in Los Angeles

Bedrock sinks like a stone

THE PHANTOMS

Directed by Steven Lisvend

It is hard to tell the makers of *The Phantoms* for lack of fidelity to the original. They have duplicated the look of the 1960s cartoons with pseudoreal care, right down to the last rocky bowling ball. And, finally at least, the number of actors a cartoon world closed in three-dimensional flesh is startling, the virtual reality. But, oddly enough, the live-action *Phantoms* seems less real than the cartoon. Although the actors are well cast, their characters are still replicable, the *Phantoms* figures is a throw-away.

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Morena Baccini, Goodman slapping

strange in an embankment science designed to automate *Brady*.

Goodman, who appears to be carrying the movie's *Brady* right on his shoulder, grudgingly tries to live up to overwrought scenes that he is Fred *Phantoms*. He gives a spirited performance, but is saddled with such lame material that the characters—Fred the character—sink uncomfortably close to home. After being work in a sitcom ghetto for seven years as *Roseanne*, Arnold's TV husband, and striking out valiantly with *The Rule* (1992), he deserves something better than another *Brady* movie.

Trying to act cool and cartoon like at the same time is one *Phantoms* and O'Dell seem best suited to the task, while Elisabeth Perkins offers a cold ceremony as Fred's wife, Wilma. But as CEO, the villainous quarry boss, Joe MacLachlan abominably captures it up, while Halle Berry mugs it up as his former love companion.

The movie is riddled with self-referential conceits. The movie is "presented by Steven Spielberg," Tom Hanks is playing at the local drive-in and the playground is called *Jurassic Park*. The whole movie, in fact, seems panned under a bulldozer-sized Hollywood eye. One fresh element is a easy nod to the *Phantoms* done now by the *Brady*—redesigned the *Brady*. And the comedy briefly comes to life when Elizabeth Taylor—making a nice screen appearance as Fred's warring mother-in-law—trades jail jokes with Goodman. But most of the humor consists of *Phantoms* puns and slapstick gags that will have their best impact in the single-digit age group. *Yikes-Duh-Duh-Duh*.

B. D. J.

Remembering Jackie

The queen of Camelot fascinated millions, but few really knew her



She was, for many Americans, the ultimate First Lady: a paragon of grace and style, a model of courage in the face of unsurpassable tragedy. But Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onassis was also one of the world's most magnetic celebrities, a staple of cheap supermarket tabloids and a favorite target of print paparazzi, who often went in outrageous lengths to invade the privacy she tried—for the most part successfully—to maintain. And when she died in March 1994, just weeks at the age of 60 after a four-month battle with cancer, millions of people around the world mourned the passing of a woman they admired, yet barely knew.

In characteristic style, Onassis—known lovingly around the world as "Jackie O."—kept the privacy of her illness a secret. After complaining of flu-like symptoms in January, she was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. But with radiation treatment and chemotherapy, doctors showed her progress as apparent promising. For that reason, it came as a shock to most Americans last week when Onassis, hospitalized since early May, checked herself out and returned to her Park Avenue apartment, known in the words of representative Nancy Tuckerman, there was "nothing more" the physicians could do. The next night, with daughter Caroline, 36, son John Jr., 33, and longtime companion Maurice Templesman, 64, at her bedside, Onassis slipped into a coma and died. "She did it in her own way and on her own terms," John Jr. said of her passing. "Now she's in God's hands."

Three decades earlier, the world had shared Jackie Kennedy's grief at the announcement of her first husband, president John F. Kennedy, in Dallas. Last week, the tributes to the former first lady—whose such tributes he buried next in the slain president in Arlington National Cemetery—were equally heartfelt. President Bill Clinton called her "a model of courage and dignity for all the world." Added his wife, Hillary: "Her great gift of grace and style and dignity and heroism is an example that will live for the ages."

Jacqueline Lee Bouvier was born in the Long Island, N.Y., resort community of Southampton on July 28, 1929, the first child of a hard-drinking alcoholic stockbroker, John (Black Jack) Bouvier, and his socialite wife, Janet. Life at the Bouvier home was far from happy, and the couple divorced when Jackie was 11. According to biographer Stephen Berman here, Jack Bouvier inspired upon Jackie and her younger sister, Lee, that to attract men, they should "consider as sure of reserve or unavailability." Jackie apparently took that strategy to heart.

After graduating from an exclusive high school in 1947, she studied at Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and at the Sorbonne in Paris, before completing an undergraduate degree in French literature at George



Jackie and Jack on their wedding day in 1953; in Newport, R.I., Sept. 1947, when a society columnist in 1947 named her "debutante of the year"; she took to heart her father's advice to remain aloof and mysterious



The First Lady in 1961 (left); in 1932, with father Black Jack Bouvier at a horse show in the 1930s (right) embracing her passion for riding (far right): a paragon of grace and style



Washington University in Washington in 1951. That same year, Jackie became engaged to stockbroker John Kennedy, but the nuptials were cancelled "by mutual consent." She then took a \$42-a-week job at the Washington Times-Herald as the paper's "linguistic photographer," and, clearly missing people on the street, asking their opinions and running their responses along with their pictures. Single query: "If you had been declared legally dead and returned to find your spouse remarried, what would you do?"

It was during that period that Jackie attended a dinner party at which she met the dashing Massachusetts congressman John Kennedy a playboy bachelor 13 years her senior. After a brief courtship, they were

married—the first of many inquiries that befell her. The next year, she delivered a stillborn child to another senator (laughter: Caroline was born in 1957). Followed by John Jr. in 1959. (Jackie's son, Patrick, died 39 years after his premature birth in 1993.)

Although she loved politics, she performed brilliantly in the public spotlight—particularly after Kennedy became president in 1961, three before the inauguration. Jackie's secretary announced that the 34-year-old First Lady wanted to make the White House "a showcase of American art and history." She brought style and flair to her new home, turning a French chateau and playing host to musicians and writers such as Igor Stravinsky, Leonard Bernstein, Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams. The period became known as American Camelot—a description first suggested by Jackie herself.

Even though she related most often to new acquaintances and shared, perhaps, the First Lady's popularity, she never lost grace: the covers of hundreds of magazines, her trademark pillbox hats, dark sunglasses and designer suits were all her style. Her appeal transcended national borders. During a visit to France in 1965, she declared "Vive Jackie!" In one spot, the President jokingly introduced himself to reporters as "the man who accompanied Jacqueline Kennedy to Paris."

Still the image that remains most powerfully fixed in the minds of many Americans is that of the recent widow, her face shadowed by a black veil, bravely leading a casket in mourning during her husband's state funeral—which she orchestrated down to the smallest detail. Years later, referring to Kennedy's phyllophora, it's biographer Marc Hemingway wrote: "Unable to tame her husband's rampant sexual appetite in his lifetime, she was determined to shape his posthumous death."

Thereafter, public affection for the former first lady waned and waned. In 1968, within months of brother-in-law Robert Kennedy's assassination, she joined Greek shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis. Many Americans were outraged, viewing her as a gold digger.

It could just pass. "I despised the newspaper headline, 'Sudden rich widow loses her lavish shopping spree' and her stormy relationship with her second husband."

But her reputation rebounded after Onassis's death in 1973 when she took a \$10,000

advance payment as a book editor in New York City. She continued to work three days a week until her recent illness, defying much of the rest of her time to her two grandchildren and her mate at 77 years. Belongs-to-be diamond merchant Tompkinson. The couple shared a 15-room apartment overlooking Central Park. "In many respects, a cousin of Tompkinson once observed, 'It is a far better relationship than any Jackie has ever possessed.' After a life-time of tragedy and heartache, the former first lady seemed finally to have found contentment."



Clockwise from left: with brother-in-law Senator Edward Kennedy and children John Jr. and Caroline in 1962, on inauguration day in 1961, at JFK's funeral in 1963, with husband Aristotle Onassis at New York's Kennedy support in 1960, during a moment with granddaughters Alex, then age 2, at Central Park in June, 1982



PEOPLE

Lady and the tramp

It was a good deed by any standard. Flung down by waves while diving back to her London home after a morning job at Regent's Park, Diana, Princess of Wales, failed to save the life of a homeless man who had fallen off a bridge into the water below. Martin O'Donoghue, 62, who was unemployed when Diana and Prince Charles, Karl Lagerfeld had been the waves, was taken to hospital in critical but stable condition. But Diana's act of kindness earned her few points with the British tabloids. Instead, they engaged in a debate about which royal—Diana or her estranged husband, Charles—spent more money last year. Some reports put Diana's tab for dresses, beauty and clothes at \$350,000; others put the Prince of Wales's expenses for suits, polo ponies and cars at as much as \$860,000. Meanwhile, the Sun called Diana "two-faced" and accused her of looking her side of her face to the Daily Mail while rebuffing other tabloids. All of which raises the question: what's a girl got to do to get a little respect?

Diana: few points for her act of kindness



Testing the barriers of dance

Contemporary dance is hardly known for its mass appeal, but two upcoming productions promise to break the barriers of isotopes. Beginning this week, the New York City-based Joffrey Ballet is taking the abstract dance work that

plunged, says Ferrucci. "Dance should be able to live outside of the box." The result is the Montreal's most remarkable work—even his family likes it. "They're not people who go to the theatre," he adds. "But when I do, they buy tickets." The show travels

to Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver. The show has played in packed houses in the United States since its 1990 debut. One reason: its choreographer, Prince Rogers Nelson, better known as Prince. "It was truly a miracle," says artistic director Gerald Argento of the pop star's contribution of 10 songs to the ballet. And it surprised even Argento. Prince, he says, was "impaired" by seeing the Joffrey perform in 1988 and volunteered to compose for the company. "I didn't take him seriously," Argento says. "But he turned out to be a genius of a man."

Not, as the other hand, his no music at all. First produced in Montreal in 1984, he is choreographer Jean-Pierre Perron's exploration of group behavior. And what a group. 32 dancers in overalls and leotards will produce a rhythmic stamping with their hooved feet. "Too often the music inspires the choreography,"



Perron's time to listen up the overtones

in Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec City and Montreal over the next month—that is, the contemporary dance world would crash. "It was like a cold, they all get it."

Fear of funny

Birth author Frederick Buechner's novels are steeped in fear and secrets, sins and sinners. And the 55-year-old former foreign correspondent's headlining brother, which includes The Day of the Jackal and The Days of Wine, have



Buechner: 'I'm a little afraid the world would crush me'

in the face of adversity—so much so, in fact, that he has given the project of many "The Day of the Jackal" as the author's only sign. Indeed, Buechner claims that they inspire him regularly to write two secret identities for me to run books. His new novel, The Day of the Lord, continues as a familiar one, following a Westerner in England during the Persian Gulf War as he tries to locate his brother. Buechner's secret weapon: Buechner himself had his share of life's strange experiences as a teenage fighter pilot, and as a reporter covering the Berlin uprising in the late 1950s. But he still continues to see little fear. "I've thought about writing a novel—I think that would be something interesting and fun to do," Buechner says. "But I'm a little afraid the world would crush me." What if they thought I wasn't funny?

Weighing the worries of fats

Scientists point fingers at a little-known group of substances called trans-fatty acids

What's in a label? Not enough, as far as Douglas Chappell is concerned. The retired pharmacist from Richmond, B.C., has been trying to avoid butter and other animal products that contain saturated fats that help reduce his cholesterol, a waxy substance in the blood that can clog arteries and lead to heart disease. But just when he thought he had won,

because they contain so little fat, "Scientists, I feel like I'm being fooled and it makes me angry," says the 73-year-old Chappell. "I guess a few cookies made with these bad fats won't kill me, but how are you supposed to know?"

Good question. Many Canadians are well aware that they should reduce the level of fat in their diets, but there are many kinds of fat, some healthy, some not, and deciding

which to eat and in what quantities grows more confusing with each new scientific report. In the past, margarine and other foods made with vegetable oils were widely thought to be a healthy alternative to saturated fat. But as the report from Harvard points out, studies after study have found that trans-fats—contained in vegetable oils converted into solid fats through process called partial hydrogenation—are as bad, or worse, than saturated fats. Despite contrary opinions, especially from the food processing industry, the preponderance of research supports the conclusion that

"a higher intake of trans-fat acids increases the risk of coronary heart disease," wrote Harvard physician Walter Willett and Albert A. Beresford, D.Sc., in *American Medical Association*. "We think it is time to phase out these products or provide better labelling. The research will never be complete enough for the food industry."

In Canada, some dietitians and doctors bailed the article as a long needed step in the right direction. "We run the risk of losing hundreds of thousands of people to premature heart attack if the government does not act quickly to change labelling requirements," said Bruce Brouha, a professor of nutrition at the University of Guelph who has studied trans-fatty acids for 12 years. "Now, the worst of the fats are marketed as cholesterol-free and that is a gross deception to the consumer." But

Ruth McPherson, a physician and director of the Lipid Clinic at the University of Ottawa Heart Institute, says the study may have overestimated the role of trans-fatty acids in promoting heart disease. "These fats are detrimental," she says, "but not as bad as saturated fats because Canadians tend to eat much less of them—two to three per cent of total calories for trans, compared with about 13 per cent for saturated fat."

The food industry was even less impressed. Laurie Curry, a dietitian for the Grocery Products Manufacturers of Canada, calls the controversy over trans-fatty acids "a long, lost in a respect." Says Curry, "People are looking right at the larger dietary issues, which are the need to reduce total fat. And labelling

relatively innocuous substances like trans-fatty acids, she argues, may overload consumers with too much information. "Do we want to encourage micro-management of the diet?" Curry asks. "At what point do consumers start off and at what point do they go longer unfocused?" Louis Weiler, nutrition services manager for supermarket chain Thrash's J. Lipton in Toronto, says that consumers should examine labels for so-called good fats, such as polyunsaturates and monosaturates. "The choices are as healthy as they were before this information came out," Weiler insists. She particularly recommends soft margarine, which has low hydrogenated fats, and brands like Borden which have none.

The controversy has been a long time in the making. Partially hydrogenated vegetable



Campbell, deciding what to eat is confusing.

oils were first used around the turn of the century as an inexpensive alternative to animal fat. Hydrogenation uses heat and hydrogen to change the molecular structure of liq-

uid vegetable oils, creating solid vegetable fats. In addition to making them hard, they also have a longer shelf life than natural vegetable oils. Later, as North Americans began to stress diets of artery-clogging animal fats, these new fats were promoted as healthy alternatives. Soon, margarine and partially hydrogenated cooking oils became popular replacements for butter and lard and, like a fat that was widely used by restaurants for deep frying.

But the trans-fatty acids were found only in small amounts in nature and, until recently, their effects were poorly understood. Partial hydrogenation converts some healthy elements of vegetable oils into a combination of saturated fats and trans-fatty acids. Saturated fats have long been known to contribute to an increase in so-called bad cholesterol in the blood. Now scientists believe that trans-fatty acids have a similar effect. Even worse, trans-fatty acids are a second characteristic not shared by saturated fats. In recent studies conducted in Holland and the United States, scientists found that trans-fatty acids also lower the level of "good" cholesterol, which helps to protect against heart disease. Bolds is unusual in its combination. "Trans-fatty acids are worse than sat-

WHAT LABELS DON'T SAY

Canadian food labels list levels of saturated fats, which are known to raise blood cholesterol. But they do not list trans-fatty acids, which many researchers now believe are equally harmful. As a result, the harmful fat content of many frozen foods may be substantially higher than labels indicate. A sampling.

	Saturated fat (grams per serving)	Trans-fatty acids (grams per serving)
Fast-food french fries (100 gm)	3.7	0.6
French fries (100 gm)	6.8	1.6
Frozen waffles (79 gm or 2 waffles)	1.8	4.3
Pancake mix (100 gm or 2 pancakes)	1.8	1.2
Potato chips (100 gm or 10 chips)	3.7	0.0
Spiced croissants (105 gm or 7 croissants)	1.2	2.2

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HEALTH

card-lots," he says. "I find it incredible that their use without proper labelling has been allowed to go on, and in fact, increase."

Almost everyone now agrees that at least some changes in nutritional labelling are overdue. One of the first is likely to be the establishment of new criteria for the claim that a product is "cholesterol-free." Ann Campbell, who works as a data-collection clerk in downtown Toronto, would appreciate some clarification. Campbell, 50, who jumps a clear notch on her fat scale, says that the recent suite of reports about good and bad fats has left her thoroughly confused. "I can never figure out the listing of fats and I'm not sure what they mean," she says. "But I will buy the ones that say 'no cholesterol' because I imagine that they are better than the ones that don't say that."

Unfortunately, that is not necessarily the case, as even government officials admit. Margaret Cheney, chief of nutrition evaluation at Health Canada's health protection branch, says that the "cholesterol-free" definition excludes aged individuals in charge of partially hydrogenated oils, which have both trans-fatty acid content, but no cholesterol. (Cholesterol occurs only in animal products.) In fact, a lengthy consultation with consumers and food industry representatives ended in April, reaching no consensus on labelling changes. "I see a long period of discussion before we arrive at new regulations," Cheney says.

In the meantime, there are steps that consumers can take to protect themselves. Rose Schwartz is a consulting dietitian in Toronto for the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Ontario. The best way to check for trans-fatty acids, she says, is simply to add up the other fats on the food label and subtract that sum from the total amount of fat. The difference is the approximate amount of trans-fatty acid in the product. Schwartz also warns that hydrogenated oils have a shelf or preservation time, but neither gives particularly attractive. Groups like teenagers, who may pay little heed to their health, "are eating tremendous amounts of this stuff," she says. "We have a whole generation that could be facing heart disease at an earlier age. We have to do something about the kids."

As always, the best advice seems to be moderation. The Heart and Stroke Foundation of Ontario recommends that men should consume no more than 30 grams of fat per day and women just 25 grams. A 7½ oz. serving of steak contains 30 grams of fat. One cup of oat, low fat yogurt contains 3.5 grams. Peter Jones, director of the school of dietetics and human nutrition at Monash's McGill University, has recently completed research on the relationship between trans-fatty acids and cholesterol. Even when types of fats are matched, Jones says, a trans-fat is more important to maintain a balanced diet and to exercise regularly. "You can't get fat unless you eat too much and those extra calories usually come as fat," he says. "Simply eating down on weight is a good way to cut down on cholesterol. In other words, no pain, no gain."

PATRICK J. CHISHOLM

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BOOKS

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LOCAL COLOUR: WRITERS

Edited by Carol Macra

Dauphin & McEwen 200 pages \$27.95

It's a 1986 essay on Ottawa. World travel writer Jan Macra observed that the most interesting thing about Canada is its idiosyncrasy: why they behave as they do, between the friendly dull and the colourfully romantic. "There is a little of each in *Local Colour: Writers Discovering Canada*. A roundup of travel articles and excerpts from books written by Canadians and foreigners over the past 30 years, the anthology highlights the country's astounding variety of landscapes and people. Editor Carol Macra conveys wanderer travellers across the country and then boxes them into the *Tie North* fiction as tour guides are with notable travel writers as George Galt and Marjorie Macra, her somewhat argumentative article stands out in the occasionally mild manuscript collection—and several lesser-knowns. Above all, the pieces are memorable, and the rest are as forgettable as a roadside motel."



Autumn leaves: 'a shooting of pure colour like some proclamation of glory'

Some of the best captured in *Local Colour* are vivid indeed. The red blaze of Central Canadian autumn might catch the eye of novices. Margaret Laurence, who grew up on the Prairies but lived in southern Ontario for many years before her death in 1987, is her reflective and masterfully written essay "Down East" she described the "scarlet flames of trees" as "a shooting of pure

colour like some proclamation of glory."

Green was the color of a slaughtered cat's head's saucy contents, as the one named American writer George Macra discovered when she went on a hunting expedition with some local trout. "I shot it," she watched as one hunter sliced off a piece of raw rainbow trout, dipped it in the saucy contents and ate it appreciatively. With less enthusiasm, she wrote later. "Not bad!" and local that "the green would not come off my hands for the rest of the day." In another evocative work, Anne Macra recalls the quiet of watching a prairie sunset through the window of a train. "That's a lot of space."



and it takes a long time for the sky and the land to change from blue to turquoise to orange to red in June. Margaret Macra.

People in a color that covers all too often to travel books, and there are traces of it in this collection. Mark Abley, for one, gets into dangerously accurate territory when some of his rock paintings in Southern Alberta's Writing-on-Stone Park bring out the spirit in him. In other cases, however, the vividness of the color of the fishhook. And even some talented writers as Nancy Butland Foster and Marie Jackson are not represented by their best work. Macra has done an admirable job of reflecting the diversity of Canada. But in order to do so, she has included some less than spectacular writing. It is a compromise that seems unwise, questionably Canadian.

PAMELA YOUNG

BOOKS

North by northwest

Pivoting on the Yellowknife River in the summer of 1888, where sparse forested hillsides into the tundra, novelist Rudy Wiebe discovered his future. He was travelling in part of a summer camp party train on returning a

the proud Cree chief who visited the empty tundra grounds of colonial settlers on the plain of Saskatchewan in the 1880s. Wiebe was a 1973 Governor General's Award for his novel *The Temptations of Big Game*, which he is now adapting into a script for a four-hour CBC miniseries to be broadcast next year. Then, with

Recreating the first Arctic expedition of John Franklin



Wiebe: the whole landscape turned me on—it was so amazingly beautiful

The *Stranded Fool* (Penguin, 1997), Wiebe depicted Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont, the unlikely Metis duo who fought a battle, ultimately doomed, battle against the Canadian government in the rebellions of 1869 and 1870. And in *The Head Hunter* (Penguin, 1998), he re-created the story of a man who survived a plane crash in the north.

Wiebe's *A Discovery of Strangers* (McClelland & Co., 1997) is a novel about a man who is captured by the High Arctic north.

As he discovered in those months and others, Wiebe is not so much interested in the day, historical record of what happened as he is in why it occurred. "The factuality seems almost nothing unless there's a larger story told there," says the author. "And I think the fiction writer can often get at those basic human truths best because, as a certain point, he is not bound by the facts." Wiebe is also powerfully attracted to characters who see the world in spiritual, rather than material, terms. In this sense, says that may limit his potential readership. As well, his unaccepting style, the narrative voice is conspicuously shifting, and sentences are often long and complex. It may be challenging. But to admissions such as University of Toronto English professor W. J. Keith, Wiebe's subject matter places him in the company of 19th-century Russian novelist Leo Tolstoy. "He always been important to me because of the moral seriousness of his work," says Keith, who wrote the study *Zeitgeist: The Art of Rudy Wiebe* (1981). "I think there are a lot of writers who ultimately have nothing to say."

Wiebe cannot be his interest in spiritual matters honestly. The youngest of seven children, he was born in 1934 in the Sarnia-Joliffe district of Saskatchewan, 170 km north-west of Saskatoon, where Metis people immigrants were heavily carving out homesteads on quarter sections of hatched back. The community, which no longer exists, first consisted of a post office, two stores and two small schools. The centre of community life was the local Methodist Lutheran Church.

In many respects, Wiebe had the quintessential prairie child: food for someone of his generation. His ethnic German family who worked their own homestead, had emigrated from Russia just four years before his birth and Wiebe spoke only German until school age. He lived in a log house and worked about 100 miles the landscape each day as a seasonal schoolhouse where by the time he was 10, he had read the only shelf of books available. At home, he passed over the Bible, in both English and German. During most afternoons of entertainment, local families would gather to tell stories about the Old Country, and why they left it. Those tales helped to in turn Wiebe's 1970 novel about Metis people's resistance, *The Blue Mountains of China*.

Unable to make much of a living off the hard back country, the Wiebes moved to Saskatoon in southern Alberta in 1947. Wiebe attended a local Lutheran high school before moving on to the University of Alberta in Edmonton. There, as his passion's thesis as

English, he wrote his first novel, *Place Shall Destroy Many*. Set in a fictional prairie town, *Manitoulin* became a dark depiction of community life, radiating scenes of robbery and violence. By the time the novel was published in 1982, Wiebe was in Winnipeg editing a weekly *Manitoulin* newspaper—a job he lost due to the controversy. "Having people respond to me so negatively made me think very hard about the power of the written word," Wiebe says today. "I guess I decided I wanted to be a writer, as opposed to what. And that's the way I tell me it, you try to write an honest story and the reader's response is secondary."

To write honestly, and from one's own background, is a lesson that the bearded, knotted-liebe helped with in a position of undergraduate studies at the University of Alberta. He returned there in 1967 with his wife, Tina (the couple raised three children), and was a popular teacher until his retirement six years ago. Many of Wiebe's former students went on to become accomplished authors in their own right. Among them: Andrea van der Meer (*Passion for Fire*), Myra Ruthven Walker (*Life of the Heart*), and Katherine Gower (*Heart of Plains*). Gower, who grew up in Edmonton, but now lives in Toronto, recalls that Wiebe "tired everyone with an inspired sense of where we were from. He saw it as a very



Franklin MMS Turner: one of the world's most intriguing characters

ground, hence scale." Wiebe's own fiction, Gower adds, is usually infused with a positive sense of place and purpose. "He's a western mythmaker, and that's a very important corner that he has carved out."

Wiebe, of course, does not limit himself to writing about Manitoulin—or westerners for that matter. For *Big Bear* and the new novel, he expended a lot of time and energy



trying to get inside the minds and souls of native characters. And, accordingly, his eye is drawn northward. "The North is the core of the Canadian world, although we don't of ten think about it," says the author. "We just keep looking south."

Wiebe's research for *A Discovery of Strangers* included sifting through journals and even more arcane sources for de-

tails of the first Franklin expedition. The record shows that as winter approached in 1812, the expedition—by then two years out of England—saw long mapping the previously uncharted Arctic Ocean coastline and around the annual migration of the caribou, on which they depended for food. Trapped by the early winter ice, they had no choice but to travel over land in a desperate

search for the arctic Yel lowboat Indians who had been invited and led from the water before at Fort Enterprise, 600 km to the south. The surviving members of the expedition found the Indians at the same point three months later. But a storm then had prevailed in the effort, most from starvation, and none of the survivors had succeeded in contacting them.

History also yielded a few other tantalizing details. Hood and another indigenous view (at the aftermath of the capture of Greenstockings)—and would have fought a great duel over her if a third expedition member had not captured their response of bullets. She later gave birth to Hood's daughter, but before Hood could see his child he died brutally on the rink back from the Arctic Ocean.

From this collection of facts, Wiebe fashions both a love story and a morality play about men who, as he writes, "grow steadily colder while they wait: motionless, as stretch for something visible in a land where whatever it is they know, or do not know, is killing them." Asking humanity to live in the face of such a cold, that these English explorers, in their relentless ignorance and arrogance, will return

to the Arctic many years later. On the final third expedition, Franklin was sent with two ships, the *Erebus* and *Terror* , to sail through the Northwest Passage. He and his 133 crew members perished after the ships became trapped in the winter ice off King William Island.

If occasionally, Wiebe appears to be viewing his characters through the prism of 20th-century political correctness—the female characters sometimes seem unconsciously threatened—that is a minor flaw in a major work of art. In *A Discovery of Strangers*, Wiebe provides some of the most evocative prose yet about the Canadian North. In a description of caribou migrating across the tundra, he writes: "From every direction, thousands and thousands of thousands of them together by the brightness of light into the warm pools of their own energy, in an immense dark, rose of late through north in the ocean in the empty grounds where they have themselves to have been here."

The last. First and always with Wiebe is in the land. During the 1988 comic trip, Wiebe and his companions raised a claim on the highest point of Mount Robt, placing there a note that outlined the date and purpose of their journey. They also gave signs of their brotherhood, they added. "A land beyond Words." And so it was, until *Big Bear*. Wiebe gave it a voice.

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A few words about adoption

MYRON LEVIN

I don't remember if he actually read the word *adoption*. He probably did, doctors all were performing the formal tests, taking the child to his or her room and a stethoscope. And looking the stressed patient to do the plan operation. You mean I won't be able to have kids? Ever?

What I do remember is how upset I was, and how surprised at being upset. I had come to believe all I could hardly consider the things that were supposed to save my life also had some unfortunate side effects. And besides, I'd never thought much about having kids. I was 19 and this was the early Seventies, when American university students like me were still preoccupied with sex, Vietnam resistance—nothing to do with and marriage as being a handy. Yet there it was in kids—the news was so exciting that I was barely listening when the doctor mentioned the word *adoption*.

I am just 40 now, looking back and I am remembering a lot fairly about adoption, about doctors' eyes and endless meetings—about people going to expensive and emotionally draining lengths trying to make their own babies. Good for them. I support reproductive technology within limits (800-year-old women bearing in vitro kids are pushing those limits). But most of all, I am glad that my own high-tech conception. I'd hope that some prospective parents would listen to a few words about adoption.

To be honest, I tried other options first. There was, in those anxious early days of my career, systems, a road to a sperm bank, a day against a house time when some baby-making equipment might suddenly save me. The bank was at a Manhattan basement with bold, usually wallpaper and a solitary room where, for all the sophisticated science, deposits were collected the old-fashioned way. Some 15 years later, married and moved in Canada and certain that we did indeed need a child, my wife and I went for these loans

My wife had kept a running list of all the letters we'd sent; the letter that brought us this beautiful boy was the first—number 1

spectacles, just as we had transferred money into a Canadian account. I took it as a bad sign that, as they came out of the door from a few of the specimens still frozen—*their children's embryos*, is what I was told—exactly why no one seemed to know. True story. And a lesson in coping: black he was in the best sense.

As my case, the artificial insemination failed. And, deciding against trying an outside sperm donor, we began the adoption process, which requires all of the letters you can muster. First, the home study by a social worker. How would we describe our earnings? Our interests? Our religious beliefs? Why did we want a child any way? Then—somehow adoption sometimes taking several years—applications to South Korea, France, Israel. But the longest program kept falling through, as we opened a second front, sending hundreds of letters, hopeful, computer-printed letters to doctors across Ontario like thousands of us in the wild.

For a few days, yes, but there was acceptance, too, which came to cover for a man than for an infertile woman—yes, after all did not grow up being told that their whole purpose was to procreate, as generations of women assuredly were. And there was a

growing sense of possibility, of romance. Not of the self-motivated-with-their-innate-when-it-came-to-starting-a-family, there are were romantic as they typing up adoption letters. But there was romance in the chase, the mystery, in wondering what others baby a what unknown place would one day call me Dad and ask to borrow the car. All right, you may be a man's response—hardly ending in game. But my wife felt it, too—I recall her late-night waiting while she answered that first phone call from an actual doctor responding to one of our letters.

We waited for the letter yet. The doctor had a pregnant patient who wanted to give her baby up for adoption, who had asked her physician to help find a family. The doctor had several candidates; he was asking questions, narrowing the field. There followed weeks of uncertainty of mail pieces and missed phone calls and a frenzied search for him at the Toronto airport that ended, miraculously, with a doctor we scarcely knew staying the mother-to-be wanted to meet us. We made the trip once afterward, traveling to let my, remote town where this one young woman we didn't know it all ended simply, apparently.

A week later, the doctor called me at work. "You have a son," he said. Now I was the quiet one, wondering if any of this was real.

I put out just enough. Another trip and there he was at the hospital, a dark-haired, bushy-eyed little boy who, among doctors in the nursery, was cute. You look for signs. You take a leap of faith and want to feel it most recent to be. The first sign my wife, even or guess, had kept a running list of all the letters we'd sent the letter that brought on that beautiful boy was the first—number 1. And now here we were at the hospital, seeing the same we'd never seen. The name, just dropping, said yes, he looked like a Matthew—had I've been calling him that since the day he was born.

Maybe all adoption parents have some idea that there is an anniversary to like about when you live, when you start, that makes people around you suspect it will make Matt worry when he gets a bit older. He is 5 now, healthy and head-on, a smart little head strong little boy who can swing a bat like a pro and make us happy or cry. But just about never else on earth. We use the word *adoption* rarely. He likes to hear the hospital story, what a joyous day that was. He hasn't quite figured it out. One night, after seeing a baby rat or gerbil at school, he asked where a came from.

From his mother's belly, I said. "How did it get out?" he asked. I explained, and he pointed over the corner. "Daddy," Matt finally said. "Did you get me from a rat hospital?"

We're working on the details, that he'll understand it all soon enough. I hope by then he'll also understand what my wife and I knew right away, that first day at the hospital, he is our son absolutely.

Bob Levin is an Assistant Managing Editor at Maclean's.

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